THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 51—No. 43. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, October 27, 1869. Established 1818

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices not under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—Mrs. M. A. Binder has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also, the most elegant Trimmings to be secured in Paris. Laces, Ribbons, Velvets, Bridal Veils, Flowers, Fine Jewelry, and Trimmed Paper Patterns. Dress and Cloak making. Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Worth's celebrated system for cutting ladies dresses, cloaks, basques, &c. N. W. corner of 11th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. [sept20m.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.—The next term of this institution will commence on Tuesday, September 14, 1869. Every department will be furnished with experienced and competent Teachers. Miss Mary A. Brown, who takes the place of Miss Dever, graduated in Pittsburgh High School while the subscriber was its Principal, and her scholarship and experience as a teacher, were the inducements that led him to secure her as a teacher in this Seminary.

Those who desire to see our Catalogue, will please call on or address the Principal.

aug25tf D. H. A. M'LEAN.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE Opens its Fifteenth Annual Session, the 15th of September, under the superintendence of the Principal, Rev. B. T. Taylor, A. M. Special attention will be paid to the preparation of teachers for the Common Schools. Music, vocal and instrumental, by a competent Professor, at moderate rates. Lads prepared for College, or given a Business, education. Languages, ancient and modern, by highly efficient teachers, as well as Painting, Drawing and Wax work. Send for a Catalogue to

REV. B. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa. aug.11tf

PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Lechler, Manufacturing and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., &c. No. 101 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All orders promptly filled and warranted. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets [jun16-1y

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

jan21 J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

THE SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned takes this method of informing the public that they have purchased and taken charge of the Sharon Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs Darlington, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. They have refitted them and are now prepared to deal kinds of grinding to the satisfaction of their patrons. Their brands of flour will compare favorably with any in the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO.

jun26'68

NOTICE!—New Bakery, at Wilson's old stand, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. Joseph M. Read takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, pies, &c. &c. Confectioneries of all kinds. No. 1 Flour, made from Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail.

Jan. 6, 1869.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call.

myo7'67y

J. S. RUTAN, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in Court House. [may12'67.

BEN. K. PHERSON, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office or postie Professor Taylor's in Beaver. [apr21'69.

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square.

mar 31:1y.

W. A. ROSE, M. D. tenders his professional services to the citizens of Rochester and surrounding country. Office in Dr. Hannen's drug store, on Water street, Rochester, Beaver county Pa. Consultation hours between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Drugs furnished and prescriptions carefully filled at above Drug Store.

y1tnf.

T. J. Chandler & Sons, Dentists, Rochester, Pa. Office in Beaver Station building. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a call. [nov15-6y.

F. M. ANDERSON, General Police, Detective and Collection Agency, Office, at Hall-Road Depot, Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention, on reasonable terms. [apr28.'68tf.

Coal, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning Coal to all persons needing the article. Orders will receive prompt attention.

S. P. CUMMINGS.

Dec. 2, 1869.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to.

sept19-6y.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, has an Office to rent in Beaver, on Main street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Cole. Any one desiring to rent a good office, where the Dr. does not use the Dry Rubber, or soap-stone, will please let him know.

Gold and Silver Fillings put in of the best material, and all work warranted.

ly-sept19

MARIANTH Lodge No. 294, I. O. G. T., meet every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Lodge Room in Coffin's Hall. [feb8-69

D. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler and Silver Plater, Pa., (in room adjoining J. Wilson's office,) Gold Watches, Jewelry, &c., repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call.

jy16'68.tf.

THOS. M'CREERY, Banker, corner of Third street and diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF THE U. S. Also Merchants', Mechanics' and Artizans' Ins. Co. of Pittsburgh. Office below the Court House.

apr21,1853tf

HENRY MERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

apr,1869-ly

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.

apr29'68

LOT FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale *ONE THREE ACRE OUT LOT*, situated between the two cemeteries in Beaver Pa. The lot is in a fine state of cultivation, and is well suited for either gardening or grazing purposes. It is under fence. Apply to or address

HENRY BENZ,

sep29 3m. Beaver, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers his farm, situated in North Sewickley township, Beaver county, for sale. The farm contains 207 acres, about 120 of which are cleared and the whole under fence; the balance is well timbered. About 10 acres of the cleared land is first and second bottom. A large portion of the whole tract is underlaid with ore and coal. The farm is well watered. On the farm are two comfortable dwelling houses, a stone spring-house, and a frame barn forty by sixty feet, and a log barn thirty by sixty feet, together with all necessary out buildings. A large orchard of bearing fruit trees on the land; also 500 grape vines set out last fall, and 1000 raspberry plants at same time. Payments easy. Call on or address,

HUGH MARSHALL,

North Sewickely P. O., Beaver county Pa.

P. S. The above farm is known as the "Dr. Robert Cunningham farm." [jy7;6m*

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

Of a magnificent Pen Design, 24x32 inches of Illuminated ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, executed by W. A. COLLINS of No. 17 Nassau St., N. Y., having been Photo-Lithographed by the celebrated Osborne Process, copies are now ready for sale and can be procured by application to the subscribers.

This work, irrespective of its great historic value is the most superb piece of penmanship ever executed, and in itself is an ornament that should adorn every household. No liberty loving American should be without a copy. None can form an idea of its exactness of design, beauty of execution and completeness of details without examination. It has been pronounced by the most expert penmen connoisseurs as equal to the finest steel plate engraving, the fact of its having been executed with an ordinary steel pen and common writing ink is taken into consideration, it takes on a marvel of patience, perseverance and art. Copies will be sent to any address in the U. S. on receipt of $2.50 each.

COLLINS & CO.,

No. 17 Nassau-st., New York

sept15m

ALEXANDER & MASON,

A. M. ALEXANDER, late Col. 2d D. C. Vols., and late Chief Clerk of Washington, D. C. } SOLICITORS of } J. M. MASON, Attorney at Law

American and European Patents,

And Counselors at Patent Law.

[Fifteen years experience as solicitors of Patents.]

7th St. cor. Seventh Street opposite the Patent Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Papers carefully prepared and patents secured *without delay.*

Examinations in the Patent office *free of charge*, and no *individual fee asked in any case unless a patent is allowed.*

Send for Circular of Terms, Instructions and References [aug 4:1y

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, Pa.

BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.

mar 24:tf

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES COREL,

HAS OPENED A STORE IN

NEW BRIGHTON,

Pa. WHOLESALE and RETAIL

WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

GLASS, PUTTY,

BRUSHES, NAILS,

Mixed Paints.

Colors, in Oil and Dry,

Carbon Oil,

Boiled Oil,

Neat's Foot Oil,

Lard Oil,

Spirits Terpentine,

Coach Body Varnish,

COPAL VARNISH,

FURNITURE VARNISH,

DAMAR VARNISH,

SHELLAC AND

BLACK VARNISH,

COALE'S PATENT JAPAN

ARTIST'S MATERIALS,

Picture Frames, (to order,)

LOOKING GLASSES,

LOOKING GLASS PLATES,

FRENCH AND PLATE

WINDOW GLASS,

FRENCH ZINC,

ENGLISH AND

GERMAN GLUE,

SAND PAPER, &C.

His terms are CASH on delivery of Goods.

jan1,'69.

MERCHANT TAILORING.—The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of New Brighton and vicinity that in addition to his usual stock of Goods, he has just received a large lot of French cloths, English Meltons, French Doeskin cassimeres, American cassimeres, suitable for Fall and Winter wear; also a fine assortment of the latest styles of vestings, all of which he will make up to order at the shortest notice and on very favorable terms.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

At his store will also be found, everything in the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, which he will dispose of at a moderate profit.

GEORGE BRAUN.

Store on Broadway, New Brighton, Pa.

sept13m*

Extraordinary

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION

IN BEAVER,

could not be more astonishing than the

SIMON SNITGER & CO.,

keep the best, largest and the best stock of

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

in Beaver Borough.

And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their goods go. To all we would say, "call in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best

TEAS,

COFFEE,

SUGARS,

PURE SPICES

Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,

also the best brands of

Tobacco and Cigars

to be found in the place

We make a specialty of

FLOUR & FEED,

buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

Don't mistake the place. We are still at the old stand, west end of 3d st., Beaver, Pa. Come and see us [jan6.

T. O. MORGAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

SHANLENBERGER BROS.

DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries.

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME.

Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.

aug19'68.

The Safe Deposit Company,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Incorporated for the safe keeping

OF BONDS, OTHER SECURITIES, &C.,

No. 83 Fourth Avenue.

GUARANTEE RATES.

Government and all other Coupon Securities, including Bank Bills, for a year or less period, $1 00 per $1,000.

Gold Coin or Bullion, $1 25 per $1,000.

Silver Coin or Bullion, $3 00 per $1,000.

Silver or Gold Plate, under-sold, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of $1 00 per $1 000.

Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.

Wills $5, which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.

The company is also prepared to Rent Small Iron Safes, (each furnished with a tin box) inside its Burglar Proof Vault, the Renter exclusively holding the key thereof, at the following rates, viz: $15, $20, $30, $50, $75 and $100 per annum. Also, to store Books of Account, Valuable Title papers, etc., at reasonable rates.

President:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

Vice President:

HENRY LLOYD.

Directors:

William Phillips, Henry Lloyd, William Rea, Wm. M. Lyon, Jas. I. Bennett, Byron H. Painter, Joseph S. Morrison, George Black, Curtis G. Hussey.

Secretary and Treasurer:

S. F. VON BONNHORST.

sep29:3m.

WALL PAPER

&

WINDOW SHADES

In great variety, also

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS SLATES,

The largest and cheapest assortment of ALBUMS to be found in either city, at

F. E. WELL & CO'S.,

NO. 106 FEDERAL STREET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

sept15;1y.

Miscellaneous.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration on the estate of John M'Laughlin, late of New Brighton borough, having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement to

HAMILTON DA VISON,

Administrator.

sept29.6t.

SPRING STOCK.

CARPETS

Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.

M'CALLUM BROTH'S.

51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Have on hand,

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.

From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.

WINDOW SHADES,

Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.

Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.

M'CALLUM BROS.

mar24:1y.

This Infallible Remedy does not, like the poisonous irritating snuffs and strong caustic solutions with which the people have long been humbugged, simply palliate for a short time, or drive the disease to the lungs, as there is danger of doing in the use of such nostrums, but it produces a perfect and permanent cure of the worst cases of chronic Catarrh, as thousands can testify. "Cold in the Head" is cured with a few applications. Catarrhal Headache is relieved and cured as if by magic. It removes offensive Breath, Loss or Impairment of the sense of taste, smell or hearing, Watering or Weak Eyes, and Impaired Memory, when caused by the violence of Catarrh, as they all frequently are. We offer in good faith a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.

Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Ask your Druggist for the Remedy, but if he has not yet got it on sale don't be put off by accepting any miserable worse than worthless substitute, but enclose sixty cents to me and the Remedy will be sent you post paid. Four packages $2, or one dozen for $5.

Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor,

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,

Dry Goods.

NEW

Spring and Summer Goods

Speyerer & Sons,

Corner of Water and James Streets

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

Have just returned from the east with a large stock of goods bought at the lowest cash prices, which they offer to the public at

REASONABLE PRICES,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HATS, CAPS, *BOOTS AND SHOES*

HARDWARE, IRON,

NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN, choice brands of WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry and in oil, and a general variety of Oil Dryers, and Putty.

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FLOUR,

We still have control of the celebrated

CANTON CITY MILLS FLOUR,

also of that favorite brand, Clement & Stevens high ground flour,

NEWCREEK FLOUR.

We recieve the above brands by the car load, and can sell them at

Pittsburgh Prices

thus saving freight, we also offer at wholesale and retail, NAILS, WHITE & WATER LIME, SALT, SOAP,

P'ced. Grain, &c., &c.

☞ Thanking the public for past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share for the future. We always buy for cash and sell cheap.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

P. S. Also agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER

and Pittsburgh National Plow Co's.

PLOWS.

may13:1y.

Miscellaneous.

Notice to Stockholders.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Smith's Ferry and Little Beaver Petroleum Co. will be held at the office of O. R. Hurst, Rochester, Pa., on Saturday October 30th, 1869, at 10 o'clock a. m. to hear and decide on the report of the Committee appointed to find purchasers for the mill and other property belonging to the company.

M. DARRAGH, Pres't.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS.

Car Factory Buildings,

NEW BRIGHTON, Penna.

Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Pieces,

CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTRY.

LOOK AT THE PRICES!

FIRST PREMIUM COOK STOVE

RUBY.

No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, $14 00
No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 16.50
No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 18.00

Franklin Parlor Stoves

No. 1, Juno Parlor, extra heavy, 10.25
" 2, " " " 13.00
" 3, " " " 17.00

HEATING STOVES,

No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy, 8.00
" 3, " " " 10.00
" 4, " " " 15.00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

No. 93, Grate 15½ inch, $2.60
" 92, " 17 " 2.65
" 12, " 18 " 3.25
" 91, " 19 " 3.25
" 75, " 19 " 3.25
" C, " 20 " 3.50
" 21, " 21 " 4.00
" 120, " 21½ " 4.75
" 5, " 21½ " 5.40
" 78, " 23½ " 6.00

FENDERS.

No. 73, Plain Rod, Wide, .75
" 14, Fancy " Narrow, 2.75
" 14, " without Rod, 2.75
" 31, Plain Rod, 1.00
" 32, Box, without Rod, 1.75
" 33, " " 1.50

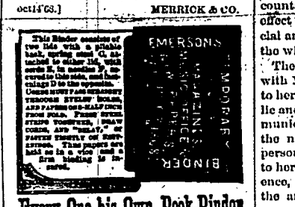
Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces,

Plain Enameled, $1.25
" with Ornamental Centre, 1.50

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.

TERMS, CASH.

oct14'68.1 MERRICK & CO.



Every One his Own Book-Binder,

With

EMERSON'S PATENT.

LADIES can bind their Fashion Magazine Papers and Sheet Music.

GENTLEMEN can bind their Manuscripts, Briefs, Sermons, Journals, Office and Newspapers.

CHILDREN can bind their Pamphlet Pictorials and Sunday School Papers, &c., &c., as neatly and substantially as if done at the regular Book-Binders, and at about one-half the usual cost.

A complete and desirable article—everybody needs it.

For sale by Martin S. Lyon [General agent. for H. H. Richards & Co., manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.,] at wholesale and retail. Call and examine, or address for particulars MARTIN S. LYON, Beaver, Pa.

☞ A sample of this Binder—size of Argus—may be seen at the Argus office. [sept21y.

GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL & WINTER

DRY GOODS,

AT

JAMES A. FORTUNE'S

IN THE DIAMOND, ROCHESTER.

Dry Goods of Every Description.

DRESS GOODS

A Large stock.

Genuine Country Flannel

VERY CHEAP.

Men and Boy's Wear.

HATS & CAPS,

A LARGE STOCK.

SHAWLS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c.,

Selling at Pittsburgh Prices.

New Goods Recieved Daily.

Call Early and

SECURE BARGAINS,

As we can not be Undersold.

STAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

REMEMBER THE PLACE!

JAMES A. FORTUNE,

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER Pa.

mar31;1y—ch. jy 21.—ch. sep29.

NEW GOODS!

Fall and Winter Wear.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR

Gentlemen's Furnishing Good

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.,

mar24:tf Bridgewater, Pa.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Election—Andrew Johnson to be—In the Progress of Time—Office—Young' Men's Christian Association—Public Land Sales.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18, 1869.

The election returns from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa, [illegible] is rather slowly, but [illegible] like the drowning man to the last straw. While [illegible] of Ohio was still in doubt, [illegible] couraged to hope she would [illegible] against the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, and by [illegible] stroke (Providential [illegible] would consider, perhaps, the Fifteenth National Amendment [illegible] ed. But, alas! all their [illegible] tished like the morning [illegible] twenty-eight States [illegible] stitute the Amendment [illegible] and the remaining eight [illegible] Mississippi and Texas [illegible] order to be admitted,) [illegible] expected from the following States yet to vote on that question: California, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas and Vermont.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

As the time draws nigh for the election of a U. S. Senator in Tenn., the interest creases, and such is the anxiety among the friends of Johnson here, that since the result of Tuesday's election is known, the prevailing topic of conversation is "A. J.'s" chances of election to that office. The late test questions, propounded by the faithful twelve of the Tennessee Legislature, to each of the several candidates for the U. S. Senate, as to their sentiments in respect to the repudiation plot, ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, etc., is considered to be a dead shot for Johnson. Since "coming events cast their shadows before," something looks like a compromise, to be dictated by the Republicans, the cracking of Andy's whip to the contrary notwithstanding.

CUBA.

While the case of the Hornet remains *in statu quo*, and the prospects are of our Government sustaining the charges of intentional violation of the neutrality laws, the friends of Cuba here are becoming greatly excited, and pretend that the American people desire our Government to acknowledge the belligerency of Cuba, and that as soon as Congress convenes the people, through their representatives, will grant the much needed aid in securing their independence. However much hopes they may have of Congress ultimately favoring the independence of Cuba, the effect of subjecting the Hornet to a rigid scrutiny, is a wet blanket to their cause.

IN THIS PROGRESSIVE AGE

there seems to be no end to miraculous developements, first in one thing and then in another. The Spiritualists of this city, whose numbers are very many, still keep up an organization ranking, perhaps, second to none outside of New York city. They have engaged first class Lecturers and test mediums for the season, and expect to draw full houses, consisting of people from all parts of the country, thereby [illegible] a medium effect very large revolutions in the social and religious views of the people of the whole land.

[illegible] has become quite famous with Miss Clara D. Spettigue, who adds to her lecture, at its close, a series of public and private tests of her power to communicate with the departed. She gave the names and particular facts of four persons in the spirit world—all strangers to her, but friends to some in the audience, who readily recognized them on the announcement of their names, and seemed to be deeply affected on the occasion. There is much interest manifested in these meetings, and the tests proposed to be given by her in future lectures will, no doubt, call together rather a mixed crowd of novelty seekers.

LAND OFFICE.

Several patckages of Chromium have been received at the General Land Office from various parts of the United States. This metal is not found in its native state, and as its isolation is very difficult, the properties have not yet received the desired attention by scientific experiment that thee deserve. The chief combination is the chromate of iron or chromic iron, in which state it occurs in nature's labratory. It occurs only in aspentive rocks, either in veins or imbeded masses, and the only localities of its occurrence are, Liberia, Rocmas in Norway Isle, Vaches in St. Domingo, Baro Hill near Baltimore, Chester and Lancaster counties, Pa., Hoboken, N. Y., Jay, Troy and Westville counties, Vermont, and Chester and Blahford counties, Massachusetts. A few years ago, it was found to exist near Mexico, Cecil county, Mo., and recently specimens have been received by the Commissioner from Orelz county, New Mexico. In the beginning of the century the ores of Chromium possessed merely a scientific value, but are now largely employed in various important arts and industries. The variegated color of verd antique marble is chiefly derived from this mineral. The bichromate of potassa is the chief technical product of all the important compounds of Chromium, the same being used in the manufacture of yellow, red and green paints. Oxide of chrominum has been introduced in dying and in calico printing, and is able to furnish green violet, or violet and red colors; according to the quantity in which it is solved and applied in various alkaline sulphides.—The oxide of chromium supplies, also, a beautiful green for porcelain painting, the so-called pink color, similar to the bright lakes derived from madder, finds application in the manufacture of furnace ware. The chloride of chromium, which appears in red chrystaline micaceous folial, might also find application in coloring wall paper. Gentele, a prominent chemist, discovered in the dripple sulphate of chromium, a rare color which appears green by artificial light. The mixture of chromic iron with common iron, has recently found application by the American Steel Tool Company, in Brooklyn, for the manufacture of steel. Another valuable adaptation of the oxide of chromium, in the United States, as well as in Europe, is the production of artificial gems.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The women's meeting, for the purpose of organizing a Women's Christian Association, advertised to take place at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., was so largely attended that all could not be accomodated in their room, consequently their beautiful and capacious hall above had to be opened for the purpose, and the audience adjourned thereto. This Hall is the only public hall, or lecture room, in this city at all worthy of the Nation's Capital. It will accommodate fifteen hundred people, and the inclination of the rows of seats from the back to the front gives almost as good a view of the platform to those farthest from it as to those near. Mr. Hall, Secretary of the U. M. C. A., being requested by the ladies to preside, assumed the Chair, and after singing and a fervent prayer by the Rev. Mr. Butler, in which Gen. Fisher was thanked for the influence of Christian women and the aid they had afforded in the war referred to in touching terms, explained the object of the meeting, stating that the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association, already in operation, is not exclusively for young men, as its name would indicate; that it numbers among its members both old men and women, but that since the eyes of the christian women have recently been opened to the terrible need existing in this city for work, particularly among the unfortunate of their own sex, they have felt the need of an organization of their own to [illegible] in a sense, separate from that of their brothers, and yet co-operating with and receiving aid and sympathy from them. The desirability of the separate organization is felt to be, more particularly in the necessity for quietness and privacy in much of their work, that the feelings of delicacy, either in the victims or their helpers, may not be wounded by any unnecessary publicity. One of the most noticeable features of the meeting was the absence of anything like an appearance of "strong-mindedness" on the part of the ladies, their evident determination being to impose upon the gentleman present all the responsibility for the conduct of the meeting. For, although the gathering was peculiarly of ladies, and for the purpose of organizing a society to be composed exclusively of ladies, the public have been invited; a large number of gentlemen were in the audience, and several distinguished christian philanthropists occupied the platform. The gentlemen in the audience, however, did not presume to vote on matters pertaining to the organization of the Association, and consequently, I am sorry to say, their was very little voting done. After the adoption of an appropriate constitution and by-laws, by which the organization is to be governed, eloquent and affecting addresses by Rev. Dr. Butler, Mr. Holland, and Gen. O. O. Howard, were delivered. The meeting adjourned till next Saturday evening.

CHIEL.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

SOLILOQUIES OF A PIANO.

BY CECILIA L. WHITELEY.

For fifteen years I have been in continual use, and from age and hard treatment have become exceedingly infirm; and I may truthfully say my life has been one of long martyrdom. Tender misses of five and even younger are permitted to pound me unmercifully, young ladies alternately thump and scold me, and *passé* dames torture and then denounce me as utterly worthless, and not to be compared to their piano.

I have several times been seriously injured by cruel usage, and left to nurse myself back to health as best I could without aid or sympathy from those musical assasains. Cross parlor maids seem to take delight in roughly twisting my feet, and dust me as if my varnish was impervious and my limbs beautified by scratches. At the present time my treble is hopelessly broken and I am troubled up with the asthma that my phthisicky bass and weak rheumatic chords can only groan an accompaniment, or shriek a second to some shrill-voiced creature's blood curdling singing.

I [illegible] that I am a cracked toned instrument; but they will not let me rest. They strike and find fault with me just the same, and appear to take infinite pleasure in battering my poor shaky key board.

Remembering what I was and what I am, and how unjustly I have been censured, I have resolved to write my autobiography, that the world may know my sufferings and discriminate between me and those who have so foully wronged and traduced me.

I was born in Boston, of a good family. My father—a Chickering of the very best material—prided himself on my superior qualities and excellent vocal powers. They call me plain and old fashioned now, but in those days I was considered handsome, and had a conspicuous place assigned me in the music store where I was placed for sale. This exposure did not humiliate me, for it is a well known fact that the height of ambition in our family—celebrated all over the world as we are—is to be rapidly sold. We go everywhere, and are found in all sorts of places, from palace to cottage; and, in spite of our almost uniform ill treatment we ever struggle to keep up our good name, and have succeeded to a degree that is wonderful, considering the cruelty that is practiced upon us, day and night. Like the rest of my kin I was desirous of being useful, and ambitious of praise—therefore I was quite proud when the fine ladies came to try me, and kept myself in excellent tune. At last I was sold. Oh, wretched fate! I was destined for the public parlor of a hotel, and one can readily divine the misery in store for me. I was not to be admired by the gifted few, but thumped by the vulgar many.

My new master took me home and gave me to his little daughter as a birthday present. Of course I was very anxious to be tested, privately determining to do my best. All the family came to look at me, and they debated a long time as to where I should stand. They finally agreed that the pleasant nook between two tall windows was the proper place for me, and there I was stationed, and have remained ever since, excepting at periodical house cleaning times, when I am shoved about any where. After being duly located a lady was sent for to try me. She came—a stout lady in a long train and false frizzes. I looked commiseratingly at the music stool. Thank heaven it was dumb, and could but bear its fearful burden in suffering silence. She came towards me with an air which said, "Now you shall hear music, prepare to have your souls enchanted!"

Heavens! the touch of that stout person!—it was crucifixion. Double distilled discords, false notes, bangs, dashes and jumps rolled out of me in a horrible jumble until I was crazy with my own noise, and yelled a protest in my loudest bass. Never before had I dreamed that I was capable of such hideous sounds. She kept me going for three mortal hours; her great foot on the laboring pedal made me roar with pain, and her thick, clumsy fingers scratching among my sensitive keys threw me into convulsions. I was young and timid, and had never been away from home, and to find myself at the mercy of such a savage being, and my future reputation depending on her fiat, frightened me nearly to death, and I howled on in sheer desperation. I was strong and vigorous then, and her farewell bang made my vitals tingle for half an hour; and, to complete the outrage, she unscrupulously attacked my character, doubting the durability of the Chickerings for volume and tone. My master dryly replied that he thought I possessed a great deal of the former, when she serenely replied that I lacked a something in expression, and that my upper notes were somewhat harsh, but that age might possibly improve me. Oh, how earnestly I wished that age had improved her! perhaps my poor quivering strings would not have ached so. After this assault I became morbidly shy of strangers, especially of the female wandering kind, which often resulted to my disadvantage for it frequently made me suspicious of real genius.

Reminating over my hard lot one afternoon, I was interrupted by a light footstep. A blue eyed girl in white peeped in, and seating me gently laid the flowers she held in her hand on me and briskly ran her pretty white fingers over the keys. There was fun, frolic and genius in her little blue eyes, and I caught the inspiration of her mirth. I warbled all sorts of gay things, and she sang in time to my harmony. She looked at my name. "You are a superb instrument," she said. She had me at her finger ends, and together we enjoyed the most exquisite music. She did not make me ache or score me into fits. I don't know what she played, for I was completely under her control, and unable to go only where she led me, but I was delicious after my experience with the stout lady and her frizzes. She picked up her flowers and skipped away, and I have never seen her since. I felt pleased and flattered by her kind words, and began to think that even a hotel piano might have its moments of blissful triumph.

My master's black-eyed daughter was destined for musical accomplishments, and for five years she took lessons on me. What did we not endure? It was miserable work at first. Picking disagreeable notes out of me that wouldn't stay remembered was dismal to us both; and the doleful one, two, three, with the alarming pauses between, although so long ago, are yet appalling to contemplate. She cried and slapped me, declaring that I was a mean, hateful old thing; but, notwithstanding, I pitied the poor child and did my best to aid her, but she only cried the harder, and vowed she would rather die than practice. Major Scales gave her a good deal of trouble, but she gained the mastery at last, and became quite a proficient in managing my complicated nature. But she had a quick temper, and usually took her ill humor out on me.

By and by she had a lover, and I knew all about it before her mamma. I witnessed the whole affair from beginning to end—the kisses, the hand clasps and the tender glances. Well, she married and left me, and I lost in her my best friend—for of the many who affected my acquaintance she was by far the most worthy. Twilight was always a trying period to me—the hour when lovers most do congregate, and best dresses, best tempers, and best manners are assumed to lure who they may. A twang on me was the signal for a general rush to the parlor, and the incessant hammering was pretty sure to be kept up the entire evening.

There is quite a number of youths and maidens at the hotel where I am a victim, and one can readily guess the daily tortures I am subject to. Dust has settled on my lungs from being carelessly exposed; yet wheezy and broken down as I am they insist on drumming—too stupid to understand that I am incapable of anything but noise. Rattle, slap, dash, bang they play at it. Nobody can think, converse or read; I see frowns, hasty exits, and vindictive glances from the non-appreciating, but grimaces, flight, and muttered imprecations are nothing to lovers. There is a queer old married flirt, a prim lady of uncertain age, a silly blonde, and a [illegible] particular aversions. Their accomplishments are something astounding, especially as regards myself. Obesity, mareidity, juvenility, and senescence severally torment me in these dubious individuals, and threaten insanity to the more quietly disposed, unmusical portion of the community. That red haired maiden of thirty fleeting summers knows that three of my most important keys are broken. She broke the last string herself, and then called me a miserable old affair, fit for nothing but firewood. She knows that I am all in a jingle, and sadly out of tune, but she has no pity. I may be in drum and old fashioned, but I have not lived in society for nothing; and I *could* tell something that would doubtless amaze the friends of the red haired lady, and arouse the jealousy of the queer married flirt's husband. The love and scandal that has been whispered over me would fill a volume. The blonde comes in and begins a favorite air—one eye on the door and the other on her fingers. Result: a portly gentleman in a white hat places his on me—"only going to stay a moment, you know." He has a sandy mustache and light brows. He leans against me; he is turning the music and admiring blonde's waist. They go out—she on his arm. Grand strategy! she has accomplished her purpose! I was the bait, and he walked straight into the trap.

Again I am alone, and a thin brunette comes on the same mission. *She* has a favorite air of course, and I am immediately forced to produce it. It is a forsaken love piece; she sings it with emotion; I assist in a quavering treble, and we are successful. What manly heart could withstand an appeal so delicately rendered! Our united inspirations came in the shape of a tall, lantern jawed youth—a ghostly down on his lip, and a lisp. He was too lank for a good piano dangler, but he neatly doubled himself up in one corner of me, and stretched his long neck over to the music rack, making a passable appearance from a side view. The "favorite air" was relinquished—he was pressing her hand—and in a feeling manner they began to discuss music. Operas, composers, and singers were torn to ribbons; I was shocked at the tatters they made of hard earned reputations. He asked her to play; she simperingly replied that she could not with *one* hand, and false frizzes. I looked commiseratingly at the music stool. Thank heaven it was dumb, and could but bear its fearful burden in suffering silence. She came towards me with an air which said, "Now you shall hear music, prepare to have your souls enchanted!"

Heavens! the touch of that stout person!—it was crucifixion. Double distilled discords, false notes, bangs, dashes and jumps rolled out of me in a horrible jumble until I was crazy with my own noise, and yelled a protest in my loud

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Pa., Oct. 27, 1869.

MARSHAL Barlow has ordered the U. S. cutter to have surveillance over the steam yacht Anna, now lying in Erie basin, owing to a suspicion that she is being fitted out for a warlike expedition.

THE forthcoming report of Treasurer Spinner will show that the increase of collections and decrease of expenditures for six months ending Aug. 31, 1869, amounted to $56,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

THE N. Y. Daily *News* says Jay Gould was before the Grand Jury Thursday morning last, and was questioned regarding the recent gold corner. As a result of his testimony General Butterfield, Sub-Treasurer and A. Corbin, brother-in-law of President Grant, together with others, have been indicted for conspiracy.

IT is reported that Captain General De Rodas of Cuba, has informed the home Government that the rebels in Cuba have all along had active relations with the Republican insurgents in Spain, and that arrangements have been made between them for mutual encouragement and assistance.

Supervisor Smith, of the Western District of New York, and Supervisor Southworth, of the Western District of Pennsylvania, having resigned, Ex-Senator John O'Donnell, of New York, and Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, of Pittsburgh, have been nominated by Commissioner Delano to fill the vacancies.

ON the 1st of November $25,846,000 in coin will be required to pay the semi-annual interest on 5-20 bonds. The treasury has now on hand about $84,000,000 in coin, $28,000,000 in gold certificates, and about $8,000,000 in currency. After the payment of drafts required for interests, over $50,000,000 will remain on hand, and no more will be required for payment of interest until the 1st of January.

RECEIPTS from customs and Internal Revenue thus far during this month have not been as large as for the corresponding term last month, and it is thought by Treasury officials that its total at the end of the month will show a decrease from both sources. The expenditures of this month, however, have not been very heavy, and the public debt statement to be issued on the first of November will show a considerable decrease in the total.

A CABLE dispatch from Madrid on Thursday last, states reinforcements for Cuba to the number of three thousand men, sailed yesterday for Havana. Additional troops will be sent early in November. The defeat of the Republicans here places a large number of men at the disposal of the government, which will enable it to take advantage of the opportunity and act vigorously for the complete suppression of the rebellion in Cuba.

---

at Bloomfield, in Illinois, showing that Tazwell county Ills., for the year ending September 20th, 1868, paid a revenue tax of $184,000 from all sources, and for the year ending September 20th, 1869, paid a tax of $518,000. During the former year all of the distilleries in Pekin were run most of the time, and the tax for the greater part of that period was two dollars per gallon. During the past year only one distillery was run continuously, and it alone paid a tax of $135,000, being more than the whole county paid the previous year.

OUR victory in Ohio assures the success of the XVth Amendment, which may very possibly be ratified during the coming Winter. The votes of twenty-eight States are required to make it a part of the Constitution. Twenty-one have already voted for it namely:

Arkansas,	New-York,
Connecticut,	New-Hampshire,
Florida,	Nevada,
Indiana,	Nebraska,
Illinois,	North Carlina,
Kansas,	Pennsylvania,
Louisiana,	South Carolina,
Missouri,	West Virginia,
Massachusetts,	Wisconsin,
Maine,	Virginia,
Michigan,	

Of the remainder, Mississippi and Texas are required to ratify as a condition of reconstruction. Iowa, Minnesota, Rhode Island, and Vermont are certain to ratify, and Ohio will complete the number of 28.

GEN. Krygnowski, Supervisor of Georgia and Florida, reports under date of Oct. 12th, that Jackson and Washington counties, in Florida, are under control of an armed mob, which has risen to prevent the execution of the revenue laws. The leader of this mob is one James P. Coker, who is represented to be a wealthy and influential man. He has threatened Assistant Assessor Low, of Marina, with personal violence, and has challenged him to fight, and that officer writes to the supervisor that he can only canvass his district at the hazard of his life. Assessor Wilson writes corroborating his assistant's statements. The collector of Customs at Jacksonville, Fla., J. A. Dockey, writes to the Supervisor that the State Tax Collector and his wife had been brutally murdered in Washington county, adjoining Jackson, and that there had been seven murders in Jackson county since the 3d inst. and the Deputy Collectors and Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue are in imminent danger. The Supervisor has called for troops.

A RICHMOND dispatch dated October 22d, says the case of parties charged with selling counterfeit tobacco revenue stamps promises to lead to important disclosures. Two more arrests have been made in connection with it, one of them being Charles Jackson, a tobacco manufacturer of Petersburg, who is charged with furnishing a genuine stamp to make the counterfeit by. Thomas W. Roche and Frederick Bannache were before the United States Commissioner on Friday, and held for trial. The United States District Attorney, in urging that heavy bail be required, said that this was part of a wealthy gang, the principals of which would take them out of jail if $20,000 had to be forfeited to do it. The Commissioner fixed the bail at $10,000 each, and Bannache gave it. The factory of Bannache was seized on the same day for violation of the revenue laws. The other parties have been bailed to appear on Wednesday. The case excited much interest from the fact that all the parties are well known as former revenue officials there.

FATHER HYACINTHE arrived in New York last week. He remains very quiet and passes much of his time in meditation and study. He is in receipt of numerous letters from all parts of the country, which he makes a point of answering. At noon on Thursday last, he received a visit from two old European friends, resident in New York. Subsequently with a companion he went out for a walk, passing up Broadway and promenade on Fifth avenue. He strenuously objects to the public reception which, it is rumored, the Boston clergymen will again urge upon him.

Father Hyacinthe, was the pastor of the Catholic congregation of Notre Dame, in Paris. He is a Carmolite Monk, highly endowed with extraordinary eloquence. In his oratorical flights in the pulpit, he uttered dogmas in contravention of the teachings of the Church, for which he was duly admonished by his Superior. He still presisted in this course—denying any authority to circumscribe his utterances in the pulpit, and shouting "*non serviam*," he was prohibited from preaching by the Ordinary of his Diocese. Whether he will retract, and go back to the fold, or persist in his present partial apostacy remains to be seen.

The newspaper reporters of New York have not been able to make much out of Father Hyacinthe, who seems to keep his own counsel, and the alleged conversations with him which have appeared in print are pure fancy work. To Dr. Prime, however, he said: "I shall esteem it an honor and a pleasure to become acquainted with all the Christian people of this country. I recognize the Protestant as well as the Catholic as the religion of Christ, and desire while I am in the United States to make myself thoroughly acquainted with the religions, social and political state of things. *Jereste un Catholic*—I remain a Catholic—but I resist the abuses of the Church." Dr. Prime asked if while he (Pere Hyacinthe) was in this country he would address public assemblies, remarking that the community would be greatly pleased to hear his utterances. Father Hyacinthe responded that he desired to remain quiet while he was in that city, and to observe without being heard. Referring to Dr. Prime's christain name, "Irenæus," engraved on the *carte de visite*, Father Hyacinthe said in Greek: "It is peace—*Irene*—and your visit and expressions of sympathy have brought peace to my heart."

Effect of the XVth Amendment.

It is now rendered almost certain that the XVth Amendment to the United States Constitution will be proclaimed a part of that instrument during the next session of Congress. The colored population voted at the late elections in most of the northwestern States and in nearly all of those of New England. The new Article of What will be the effect upon the vote of the States? By the census of 1860, says a correspondent of *Forney's Press*, Pennsylvania had 56,949 colored population, and Oregon 52,465 white population. Oregon, on this basis, in 1864 polled 18,345 votes for Lincoln and McClellan. With this for a guide you can readily calculate the addition to your vote in 1870. And by the same rule you can estimate the effect of the amendment upon other States New Jersey, in 1860, had a colored population of 25,-336; New York, 49,005; Ohio, 36,673; Indiana, 11,428; California, 4,086; Connecticut, 8,627; Delaware, 21,627; Maryland, 171,131; Kentucky, 236,-167; Missouri, 118,503.

The revolution that can be accomplished by the new voters in Delaware and Maryland, and perhaps in Kentucky will be no less gratifying than their reinforcement of the Republican column in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, New York Connecticut, and Indiana.

The long bitter battle against Ignorance and Prejudice is almost fought and won. Bravely and fairly has it been carried on by the friends of Human Freedom. They conquered Slavery first in honorable warfare, and they next defeated Bigotry at the ballot box. Every Legislature that has ratified the amendment has, on a fair trial, been sustained at the polls. It took the people of Ohio two years to learn the lesson. Pennsylvania gave her endorsement to her Legislature on the 12th. Connecticut gave a favorable verdict in her last election. New York votes on her ratification on the first Tuesday of November; but the fact that a Democratic Legislature in that State cannot change the decree may convince the Democracy of the folly of further opposition.

A last chance is presented to that party. They cannot possibly defeat the amendment. Colorado will undoubtedly come into the Union as a Republican State next winter, and perhaps one or two more. Why run a muck against Fate? Why rouse the animosities of a race who cannot be longer debarred from their "inalienable rights?" You have lost the game, Messieurs of the Bourbon School. Will you acknowledge it? Or will you fight on, like that foolish old King George, who only surrendered the Colonies when he could no longer maintain his armies?

IT has been ascertained the occasion of the special Cabinet meeting, on Wednesday last, was the consideration of the notorious Yerger case. Attorney General Hoar has expressed the opinion that, considering the well known defect of those sections of the Reconstruction Acts referring to the jurisdiction of the civil courts, the Supreme Court will undoubtedly render an opinion in the case adverse to the powers of the military tribunal before which he was tried and convicted. The result of the consultation was, of course, a decision to abide by the final action of the Court, but it is generally understood that this final action will not be promulgated by the Court until after Congress meets. No one pretends to deny the fact of Yerger's guilt; but both Democrats and Republicans admit that he ought to be tried by competent Constitutional authority, and consequently the expected decision of the Supreme Court will be received with satisfaction by all parties concerned.

THE Council of Evangelical Clergymen met again on Thursday, in the city of New York. Among those present were Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio; Rev. Drs. Matthews, Crosby, Prime, and De Witt. An organization was effected with Bishop McIlvaine as President. Letters of sympathy and encouragement were read from Chief Justice Chase, President Woolsey, of Yale College, and others. Various addresses were made bearing upon the subject of unity among the churches.

A U. S. SENATOR was elected by the Tennessee Legislature on Friday last. The opposition concentrated on Henry Cooper and he was elected on the first ballot, as follows; Cooper, 55; Johnson, 51. Cooper is a gentleman of fine ability, and has been a consistent Union man all the time.

The election gives satisfaction to all but Johnson's most ardent friends. Probably a better selection could not have been made. Mr. Cooper is one of the ablest lawyers in Tennessee. He was one of the Military Governors; Johnson's appointee to the Judiciary, was commended for his integrity as an officer by Governor Brownlow, in a message to the Legislature. He gave a decision in the Sherbrook-Redley case, now pending in the United States Supreme Court, that the franchise law is unconstitutional. On retiring from the bench, he became Professor in the Lebanon Law School.

Resigning that position he removed to Nashville, and is now Senator from Davidson county. To show the estimation he is held in by all parties, it may be noted that all the Radicals, with one exception, voted for him. The election throws the last shovel of earth on repudiation in Tennessee.

THERE was a scene of much interest and alarm in the Supreme Court room at Washington City on Friday afternoon. Mr. Phillips had opened the argument in a case in which Thos. Ewing, sr., had been counsel for twenty-five years, and was followed by Mr. Carlisle. Mr. Ewing had listened with more than usual attention to Mr. Phillips, and seemed to be much excited by that gentleman's argument. and Mr. Ewing, in reply to Mr. Phillips, spoke with more energy than he had displayed for years. After speaking twenty minutes, he complained of indisposition, and asked permission, which was promptly granted, to sit while continuing his argument. He attempted to proceed with it, but fell from his chair unconscious. The officers of the Court and counsellors present hurried to his side, and the Judges soon approached with marked anxiety, to ascertain his condition. Cushions were quickly brought from the benches, of which a bed was made for him on the floor. In the course of fifteen minutes his consciousness returned, when he was removed to the room of the Clerk of Court. Physicians were summoned, who pronounced the ailment to be exhaustion of vigor of the heart. Two or three hours passed anxiously. Meanwhile the members of his family and other relatives were apprised of his critical condition, among them his two sons Thomas and Charles and his daughter and Gen. Sherman, his son-in-law. His physician, Dr. Miller, on that night pronounced him in improved condition, and says he will recover. He still lies at the Capital. Judge Ewing will be eighty years of age next December.

JUST SO!

The *Commercial* [Cincinnati] closes a review of the recent contest in Ohio and its result, as follows:

"The course of the administration stands indorsed by the people of Ohio and Pennsylvania, *and will grow in favor with them if it is known at the end of each financial year that One Hundred Millions of the Public Debt has been extinguished.* To accomplish this is the intention of the President and his able Secretary, and they will work as eye single to that purpose."

—Truer words were never spoken, and he is an unwise or an insincere friend of the Administration who does not lay them to heart. When the Copperheads were trying to defeat Gen. Grant's election, they paraded Delmar's *official* calculation that the Treasury would be One Hundred and Fifty Millions *minus* at the close of the fiscal year then passing. They chuckled over that prospect as though it were a new Bull Run or Fredericksburg. And now, they would have worsted us in the late Elections but for the fact that the Debt is being steadily reduced by purchase and payment. Stop that process to-morrow, and the Government is a sworn Samson, and gold "bulls" in Wall street will vie with Copperheads at the polls in their anti-National triumphs.

The naked truth is, that the great mass of our frugal, thrifty, hard-working people want the National Debt *paid*, and that within the next generation. They do not regard it as a blessing but as a burden, which they mean to be honestly rid of. They have no faith in financial juggles; they fully understand that it is to be paid from the fruits of their labor, and they propose to work and save on purpose that it may be paid. Each successive monthly statement which shows that Five to Ten Millions of the Debt have been paid off within the preceeding thirty days makes them feel as they did when they first read the news from Fort Donelson, or heard that Vicksburg had surrendered to Grant, or Atlanta had been abandoned to Sherman's victorious arms. "Nothing succeeds like success;" and the fact that we *are paying* Eighty or Ninety Millions of the Debt per annum is the best answer to those who argue that we can never pay it. We shall have Five Millions less interest to pay next year than we must pay this year, because of the principal we have meantime wiped out; and we must not weary in well-doing. In order to fund our Debt at a lower rate of interest, we must convince the holders and other moneyed men that our Debt will surely be paid—that the bonds are to become scarcer and scarcer yearly, so that their market price will advance; and we shall soon be able to fund the Five-Twenties at a lower rate of interest, and thus save Twenty or Thirty Millions per annum. But let the payment of the bonds be stopped, and we shall have the credit of the Government falling off, the burden of the Debt increased by the feeling that there is to be no end to it, and all manner of Repudiation schemes commended and made formidable. They may be friends of the Administration who unite in the clamor for reducing and taking off taxes; but that will be a dark day for Gen. Grant which sees the taxes so reduced that we can no longer persist in a steady and rapid reduction of the Debt. The wisdom of such a course would have been exactly paralleled by stopping the augmentation of our armies in July, 1864, and mustering out 100,000 veterans to return to their homes. If we keep on paying the Debt, it will come to be generally understood that the Debt is to be honestly paid.—*The New York Tribune.*

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Va. U. S. Senators—A Jo—The Twenty Per Cent—Spurious Bonds—A Trip Through the South—Patents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21, '69.

The beauty of the Indian Summer is now upon us. Cool mornings, bright and sunny days, and clear moonlight nights make this month in Washington, the loveliest of all the year. Every breath you draw of the exhilerating air just touched by the first efforts of Jack Frost into a sharpness that savors of winter imbues into you every action and spirit that be-speaks infinite relief from the oppressive heat of summer that followed us even into the month of September, and could not be got rid of. Everything about the city begins to look up again, and you can read the effects of this cool weather in the faces of every one you meet. The lively tone of their conversation and their quickening steps upon the street, indicate new life and vigor in the various business departments of Washington.

The Gay Season has fairly commenced with us. The National Theatre with Lydia Thompson's Burlesque Troupe, now here, is drawing thronged houses, composed of both citizens and strangers, who seem more than usually interested in those side-splitting entertainments.

THE VA. U. S. SENATORS

elected Tuesday, are considered here by those who know them personally as good selections. Both are known to be loyal men, one of which at least is a staunch Republican, and can, if necessary take the "Iron Clad,"

A. J's

friends are intensely excited over the latest telegrams from Tennessee, and are waiting very impatiently for the final result. Bourbon is advancing rapid with quick sales

THE TWENTY PER CENT.

As the meeting of Congress is near at hand the Department Clerks are beginning again to complain of the poor and inadequate pay they are receiving for their arduous services, and we may expect another just such time next winter as last, about the "twenty per cent." Already memorials to Congress are being prepared setting forth so many grievances that if I should attempt to enumerate I fear I would never end.

These memorials are intended simply as reminders of our Legislators obligations to the "indispensible" Department Clerks, to be followed up by a set of well paid persistent and cunning lobbyists with or one of them, whom they are almost constantly boring because of the prevailing opinion of the Representatives that, as they are only servants of the people, they must be subjected to calls from Tom Dick and Harry upon any subject and at all times.

SPURIOUS BONDS.

There has been but little said of late about the spurius Seven-Thirties that were thrown upon the public more than two years since, while S. M. Clark was Superintendent of the Currency Printing Bureau. At that time it seems there were strong suspicions that those spurious bonds, which were so perfect that there were some forty or fifty thousand dollars taken by Officers of the Treasury, that the plates on which this money was printed were electrotyped in the Printing Bureau. Mr. Clark protested against there being any reason for such suspicion, and contended that they were engraved outside. It is reported here to day that there has been sufficient proof elicited lately to substantiate the correctness of the first suspicions about the matter, and that there is not a question of doubt that, as I stated sometime since in my correspondence, there is much spurious money, duplicates, now afloat printed either on the genuine plates in the Treasury Department or plates produced from electrotyping the genuine plate. In this connection I would say that some who are considered competent judges, whom I have conversed with to day on the subject, contend that the seal is counterfeit only, the rest being duplicates printed from the genuine plates in the Treasury Department.

The following, "Trip through the South," which I hope will be of interest to your readers, is a contribution from O. S. Lovell Esq., of Cincinnati, one of the Assistant Counsel for the Government in the Cotton Cases:

A TRIP THROUGH THE SOUTH.

FRIEND CHIEL:—I found the Orange & Alexandria Virginia & East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad, in a much better condition than any one has a right to expect after the long abuse without necessary repairs that was incurred during the war. The route was a new one to me, and I was constantly on the watch for the "scenery and incidents." We passed Manassas with only a slight allusion to Prentis' joke about the Yankees striking for their homes and firesides at the battle of Bull Run, at the rate of 12 miles an hour. If they performed this feat, they nearly equaled the rate of travelling on the O. & A. Railroad. At Charlottsville, passengers stop for what they are pleased to announce as dinner. Beyond the wing of a canary bird, I never conceived of a smaller fragment of bird to be set before one as his dinner, yet just such a fragment was offered me to dine off, water and corn meal stired up for bread. Nothing but a traveller's appetite would ever permit of his paying one dollar, (the price always asked) for such a miserable pretence for a meal. The views from Charlottsville to Lynchburg, are doubtless very fine, but inasmuch as that four of the five hours run, are spent in cuts that are far above the tops of the cars, you are somewhat restricted in your observations Reaching Lynchburg, you get into the magnificent sleeping cars of the new Virginia & Georgia Railroad, and it is my opinion that we have gone in the North to equal them. The attention of the steward or colored man who had charge, excelled in every attention I had ever experienced before, and thinking it worthy of mention, I will here say to all those who are travelling on this road, and many of our Northern people are bound to travel it the coming year—that the colored women at different stations along the road will give them a better meal and more of it, for half the cost than these pretending feeding houses do.

In dispite of the feeling that has heretofore been expressed against the sacred soil of Virginia being invaded by the Northern hordes, one will find thousands of sensible natives of the soil, quite anxious and willing to have Northern men and Northern capital introduced, and I had much inquiry made of me in that regard. Through the greater part of the way from Alexandria to Lynchburg, the soil presents no inducments for Northern settlers, but I was told that there were many very desirable farms and lots for sale a short way back from the line of the road. Northern men and capital will not be turned away.

Crops this year have been very much diminished by the drouth that prevailed from about the middle of June until September. Corn and Tobacco especially has been reduced from the usual yield.

In Northern Georgia things were looking better in an Agricultural point of view, and enough was to be seen of the cultivation of cotton for one to rest assured that all the meetings in England to extend encouragement to its growth in their colonies and other countries would be love's labor lost; for we will yet raise King Cotton up to his former standard, and re-assure the world of the adaptibility of our soil and system of labor to meet every Foreign demand for the raw material. I was confirmed in my belief of this by listening to a conversation at Kingston Ga., between a farmer and Commission Merchant, wherein the farmer had got an advance on his growing field of cotton; and I learned of the same farmer that there were many Northern men who had this year cultivated plantations that had been divided into smaller tracts, and that many more would soon be growing cotton as they had been growing grain in their Northern homes before the war. In fact it will not take many years before a larger area than formerly, will be under cultivation for the growth of this staple, and be more thoroughly worked than when under slave labor. Time will show that cotton will be produced and sent or brought to market much in the same manner as our corn, oats or wheat have heretofore been.

My trip South extended no farther than to the beautiful city of Rome. In my opinion this city will become a great point for manufacture and commerce; it was considered such before the war, but its future will to my mind, exceed its past experience in both branches of trade. It is situated at the junction of the Ostensula and Stowah rivers, which rivers, running together, from the Coosa river, all of which are, more or less ed here during the war, are rapidly being rebuilt on a much more extensive scale. Indeed upon climbing the heights which surround this beautifully located place, the hum of the saw, the ring of the trowel and the pounding of the hammer was an increasing din in one's ears. In conclusion, for I have been perhaps tedious let me say that I found everything a willingness and disposition to apply mind and active exertion to the rebuilding of the country, and a strong effort to forget and wipe out the terrible effects of the civil war.

PATENTS.

Of the number of patents issued from the U. S. Patent Office on Tuesday, 19th inst. for the week ending on that day, 28 were granted to the citizens of Pennsylvania. CHIEL.

President Grant Denounces the Gold Ring.

[From the New York *Ledger*.]

The correspondence which we publish below, between General Grant and Mr. Bonner, will forever set at rest the injurious aspersions which had been made upon the good name of the President in connection with the recent gold speculation in this city. General Grant's letter is manly, explicit, and to the point, and characteristic of the great soldier:

OFFICE OF THE "LEDGER."
NEW YORK, Oct. 11, 1869.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—As I stated to you immediately after your election that there was no office which I desired either for myself or any friend, I have had no occasion to write to you in regard to such matters. There is a matter now, however, that concerns you personally, and in which I feel that I discern your interest so plainly that I take the liberty to write to you with reference to it. I do this with less hesitation, because you did me the honor after your election to confide to me pretty fully your views. In the present disturbed state of the public mind concerning the recent gold combination, is it not the quietest and surest way to set at rest the great excitement and uneasiness which prevail, for you to make a brief denial over your own signature of all foreknowledge of that combination, in order to relieve yourself entirely from all responsibility for the acts of others? Of course, those who know you personally do not require such a disclaimer, but the great public, whose minds are liable to be warped by the determined and persistent efforts to injure you, will be, it seems to me, at once satisfied and quieted by such a statement. Sincerely yours, ROBERT BONNER.

President Grant.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13, 1869.

Robert Bonner, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 11th inst. is received. I have never thought of contradicting statements or insinuations made against me by irresponsible parties, as these are alluded to in your letter; but as you have written to me on the subject in so kind a spirit, I will say that I had no more to do with the late gold excitement in New York city than yourself or any other innocent party, except that I ordered the sale of gold to break the ring, engaged as I thought, in a most disreputable transaction.

If the speculators had been successful, you would never have heard of any one connected with the Administration as being connected with the transaction. Yours truly,

U. S. GRANT.

P.S. I have written this in great haste, and without exercising judgment as to the propriety of writing it, but I submit it to your judgment.

U. S. G.

—There are 229,000 threshing machines in the United States, not counting the schoolmaster.

COLUMBUS O., Oct. 15, '69.

EDITOR ARGUS:—As the 12th day of October drew nigh, the good citizens of this fine city gradually worked themselves into a fever of excitement in political matters; the Democracy in the last campaign had elected their ticket of city and county officers, and big fair to repeat the same on the 12th inst., providing, no disaffection crept into their ranks. They were afraid of fusion; on their regular ticket they had placed the names of previous candidates for office which was unsatisfactory to a large number of Democrats, and who, it seems determined to vote some other ticket; the "Bulls" of the party fearing this made great efforts to prevent the "bolting," that seemed imminent but without success; and on the day of election, the independent ticket was elected by a large majority; creating considerable surprise among the present incumbents of office, and the pensioners of the ring.

The election on the 12th inst. passed off without any notable disturbance; all the drinking saloons were closed by order of the Mayor of the city, but this did not prevent the driver of a carriage employed in carrying Democratic votes to the polls, from getting tipsy and tipping one of his valuable cargoes into the middle of one of the prominent streets of the city.

After dark, High street, the principal thoroughfare, was thronged by citizens, all seeking for the "latest news." At Ambas Hall, telegrams were received from time to time, giving news of the election from different parts of the State; many were the jokes passed thereon by the crowd which served to keep it in a state of good humor.

On the strength of a dispatch, that Pendleton had undoubtedly a large majority, the White Boys in Blue turned out in a torchlight procession, and paraded the streets to the sound of music and firing of cannon; they were jubilant, shouting remarks about Hayes and the Constitutional Amendment, they wanted to know what certain Republicans' opinions were *now* about Nigger Suffrage and *Chinese* labor by gad, &c.

Before midnight the crowd separated, but till long in the night, the democratic cannon could be heard blazing away over the reported success of Pendleton, varied now an then with a faint shout sent up by some enthusiastic individual, bordered with many cups of "suck;" of "Hoorah for George H. Pendleton—Oh-high-oh's Fa-vor-ite son!"

On the evening of the 13th when the Republicans become assured that Gov. Hayes had been re-elected they held an impromptu jollification in front of the State Committees Headquarters at the American. After repeated calls Gov. Hayes made his appearance, and was enthusiastically received. The Governor made an eloquent and telling speech on the occasion; a torchlight procession was then formed and marched through the principal streets, stopping at the residences of some of the principal leaders of the party, where much speechifying was done, the Hon Samuel Galloway, at whose residence the inimitable speeches of his, that started the crowd off in great good humor, the music playing the old familiar air of John Brown; arriving at the starting point the crowd dispersed. The meeting was a hearty expression over a hard earned victory.

The Odd Fellows of Columbus have erected and will soon finish a magnificent structure for their use on High St. A grand edifice will soon be commenced that will when erected be a credit to the State; it is an institution for the blind. The Starling Medical College and Hospital is a structure of very impressing and unique appearance, it would be hard for an observer to say in what style of architecture it had been built. The Hospital Department is managed by Sisters of charity, who deserve all incouragement in their endeavors to alleviate the suffering of the poor and unfortunate.

The old Lunatic Asylum that was burned down some time ago, is about to be re-built; it is to be larger and handsomer than the old one.

GALEN.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Beaver, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., on Saturday, November 6, 1869, at ten o'clock, a. m., the following property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of the Phœnix Fire Brick Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., in and to that certain piece or parcel of land in Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the Ohio river, thence by land of Daniel Cloud north 2 deg. west 45 per to a stone, thence south 88½ degrees west 24 per to a stone, thence by land of Jesse Smith south 1¼ deg. east 45 perches to a stone thence south 89 deg. west 28 perches to a stone, thence by land of Jessie Smith south 1¼ deg. east 45 perches to a stone on the bank of the Ohio river, thence north 88 deg. east 53½ perches to the place of beginning containing 7½ acres more or less, containing two veys of fire clay, there being erected thereon a complete Fire Brick manufactory with large frame shed containing fines, Engine machinery, &c., several brick kilns and sheds, also two frame dwelling houses, out houses, &c.

Siezed and taken in execution as the property of the Phœnix Fire Brick Company of Pittsburgh at the suit of Louis Ludewig, Executrix of the last will and testament of Joseph Ludewig, dec'd.

ALSO, NO. 2.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to, the following lot of ground in Darlington tp., Beaver county Pa., bounded as follows: Commencing at a stake in the boundary line between lands of J. M. McGeehan and the line of the Cannel Coal Company, on the south side of the lateral railroad as constructed from the coal mines of Enon Valley Coal Company, to the Ohio river, thence 2 deg and 25 min. west 100 feet to a white oak, thence north 24 deg. east 321 feet to a hickory on east side of said railroad, thence north 36 deg. and 4 min. east 511 feet to a stone on the west side of public road, thence by west side of said public road north 4 deg. west 206 feet to a poplar, thence by west side of public road north 3 deg. and 30 min. west 620 feet to a white oak on north side of Lisbon road, thence north 79 deg and 45 min. west 121 feet to a stone on boundary line between lands of James McGeech n and David Wallace, thence along said boundary fence north 2 deg. east 240 feet to a corner stone, thence south 88 deg and 45 min. east 1403 —— to a white oak near the School House, thence south 20 deg. west 220 feet to a stake, thence north 88 deg and 45 min. west 818 feet to the place of beginning, containing 43½ acres, more or less, on which there is erected a frame house 1½ stories high, 25 feet long by 24 feet wide, well at the door. Also 4 one story frame houses 14x16 feet, containing 3 rooms each, one log house one story high 15 feet, 2 log stables 12x18 feet, orchard of about 50 bearing apple, peach and cherry trees, one vein of coal, open and in good working order, 20 to 35 inches in thickness. Also another vein of coal supposed to be 4 feet thick, and underlaid with limestone. Several good springs, about 3 acres of timber land.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James M. McGeehan at the suit of John C. Dun.

ALSO, NO. 3.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to, the following described piece or parcel of ground in the borough of Fallston, Beaver county, Pa. Beginning at the Big Beaver street or road, 40 ft to intersect south line of lot No. 22, thence along said Townsend's line (south line of lot 21) thirty feet or thereabouts to the west side of the road, thence along the same 43 degrees, west 8 feet and 7 inches, or thereabouts, thence by said Townsend's line south 66½ degrees, west 40 feet or thereabouts to intersection with south line of lot No. 22, thence along said line to land of said Townsend, south 65 degrees, west 27 perches or thereabouts to lands of McCoy's heirs, thence along said lands north 45 degrees, west 4 perches to south line of lot No. 22, thence along said line, also line of lot of said Wm. Townsend, north 65 degrees, east 88½ perches, or thereabouts to the place of beginning, containing 15 acres more or less, and being lot No. 22, thence along said line to land of said Townsend, south 65 degrees, west 88½ perches, or thereabouts to the place of beginning, containing 15 acres more or less, and being lot No. 22, in the plan of said town; thence along the same south 65 degrees west 18 1-10th perches or thereabouts to land of Hugh Henderson, now Edward Evans; thence along the same north 45 degrees west 88 perches, or thereabouts, to the north line of lot No. 24; thence along said north line (of Edward Evans) 65 degrees east 25 85-100ths perches, or thereabouts, to the Beaver River; thence down the same about 16 perches to the place of beginning.—

Reserving, however, to the parties of the first part—John Miner and wife, Silas Merrick and wife their heirs and assigns—16 feet in width between the Bucket Factory and Washboard Factory, extending from the water in the race to Beaver river, for the purpose of pulling in a wheel and pumps to connect with the pipes laid across said river for the purpose of supplying water in New Brighton; the building to be erected thereon not to be more than ten feet higher than the race bank; and the said parties of the second part, to wit; Samuel Bailey and William G. McCandless, to have the privilege of erecting any building over the same if they desire; not, however, to interfere with the above mentioned reservation.

—Upon which described lots and parts of lots there are erected sundry buildings, appurtenances and machinery, in the use of said Miller & Merrick for the manufacture of tube, buckets, washboards, &c., together with twenty shares of water power, or share being equal to the one-hundredth part of the water power of the Fallston Water Company.

Also, all that certain lot of ground in the borough of Fallston, adjoining the above described lots, embracing all the ground lying between the eastern side of Main street, or road, and the race of the Fallston Water Company, and bounded as follows, being a three sided piece, that is to say: On the north-western side, by the eastern side of said street or road; on the north-eastern side, by the western side or line of said road; and on the south by the lot above mentioned. The south line will measure about 18 feet between the road and the race, and the side lines extend northwardly until they intersect each other. The above described lots are the same which were sold and conveyed to Samuel Bailey and Wm. G. McCandless by John Miner and Silas Merrick and wife, by deed dated April 1st, 1865. There is erected on the above described premises a frame building 3 stories high, 40 by 60 feet in length and breadth, with brick front 18 by 40 feet, with basement, used and occupied as a Bucket Factory, with all the necessary machinery for the manufacture of buckets thereto attached. Also, a frame building two stories high, 30 by 50 feet, with basement, used and occupied for the manufacture of washing machines with the necessary machinery thereto attached.—Also, a two story frame building, with basement, and brick building 20 by 50 feet with basement, the last two described buildings used and occupied for the manufacture of tubs, with a planing machine and all necessary machinery for the manufacture of tubs thereto attached. Also, six brick dry kilns, one blacksmith shop and straw shed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Bailey and William G. McCandless at the suit of Robert Craugle.

ALSO, NO. 4.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to, the following described tracts or pieces of land in Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded as follows: The 1st—Beginning at a hickory, thence by land of George Biggs north 72¼ degrees west 43 perches to a post; thence north, 7 degrees east, 19 3-10ths perches to a post; thence by lands of Solomon Billinger north 34½ degrees west 153-10th perches to a post; thence by land owned by J. D. Eakin north 21½ degrees east 10 7-10th perches to a post; thence by land of John Cotton, south 88 ¾ degrees east, 29 5-10th perches to a post; thence south, 2 degrees west, 8 2-tenth perches; thence south 79 ¾ degrees east, 29 3-10th perches to a post; thence by land of William ——, south 15¼ degrees west, 68 perches to three chestnuts; thence south 80 degrees west, 30 perches to the place of beginning; containing 21 acres and 29 perches, strict measure.

The 2d—Beginning at a post, thence by lands of Samuel Hoyt, (same as above described) north 79 ¾ degrees west 26 5-10th perches to a post; thence by land of John Cotton, north two degrees west 31 5-10th perches to a post; thence south 88¾ deg. east 5 3-10th perches to a post; thence north 10½ degrees west, 10 perches, to a post; thence by land of William ——, south 15¼ degrees west, 41 perches to the place of beginning, containing eighty acres and thirteen perches; on which there is erected a frame dwelling house, and the frame of an old water mill. The above described premises underlaid with three veins of coal, two banks open.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Benjamin F. Snyder, at the suit of Benjamin Adams' executors.

ALSO, NO. 5.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, the following described house and lot in New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., bounded north by lot No. 136; east by Third street; south by lot No 137; and west by Clover alley; being lot No 136 in the general plan of New Brighton; 60 feet from on Third street, and running back 180 feet to Clover alley, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house, with kitchen attached and cellar underneath. Lot inclosed and planted with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Andrew J. Diamond, at the suit of Dair and Thompson.

ALSO, NO. 6.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to the following described lot of ground in the boro of Beaver, Beaver Co., Pa., being the eastern half of lot No. 163, in the plan of said borough, bounded as follows: On the north by Turnpike alley; east by Branch Bank alley; south by third street; and west by the western half of said lot No. 163, fronting 60 feet on Third street, and extending back along Branch Bank alley 300 feet to Turnpike alley; on which is erected a large brick dwelling house two stories high, frame corner store two stories and cellar inclosed and plated with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Hugh B. Anderson at the suit of J. W. Barker's administrators. Also, at the suit of S. H. Wilson, executor of the last will and testament of John Shively, deceased.

ALSO, NO. 7.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to the undivided one-third part of a certain piece of land in Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: South by land of Thomas Laughlin, dec'd; north by the Ohio river; east by lands of David Jamison and Sally Hook; west by land of Samuel Smith; containing 26 acres. The above land under laid with coal and fire clay, one coal bank open.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Benjamin F. Snyder, at the suit of Benjamin Adams' executor.

ALSO, NO. 8.

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in, and to the following house and lot in the borough of Glasgow, Beaver county Pa., bounded north by an alley, east by other property of defendant, south by front or water street, west by an alley; on which is a frame dwelling house two stories high, containing 14 rooms; a producing oil well on the lot; and all necessary out-buildings; cellar underneath the building.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of W. Sill, at the suit of James Schutt.

ALSO, NO. 9.

All the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendants of in and to the two certain lots of ground, being numbered 50 and 51 in Lewis' Second Plan or first division of lots in the borough of Rochester, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Fronting each lot fifty feet on Jefferson Street and extending 126 feet to an alley; and bounded on the north-east by New York street; on the south-west by lot No. 49 and the same lots numbered 50 and 51 that Louis Reno and Marion his wife, by deed bearing date the 25th day of December

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Oct. 27, 1869.

Circulation, Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 page—10 lines,	$3 50	$5 00	$7 00	$9 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	5 00	6 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	6 00	8 00	9 00	11 00	18 00
4 squares, do	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	21 00
¼ column,....	9 00	11 00	13 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,....	11 00	15 00	20 00	35 00	60 00
1 column,.....	22 00	30 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 23d of Oct., 1869.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Oct. 17	35 deg.	55 deg.	45 deg.
" 18	36 deg.	50 deg.	44 deg.
" 19	40 deg.	45 deg.	40 deg.
" 20	30 deg.	45 deg.	37 deg.
" 21	35 deg.	45 deg.	34 deg.
" 22	36 deg.	50 deg.	43 deg.
" 23	48 deg.	48 deg.	34 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

☞ Blank Summon's for sale at the Argus office.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.

—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication:

J. P. McKee, Temperanceville,	$2 00
A. H. Parr, Georgetown,	2 00
J. J. Anderson, Rochester,	5 00
Andrew Wright, Beaver,	2 00
N. W. Hazen, N. Sewickley,	2 00
Henry Murray, Rochester,	1 50
Robt. Wilson, Elders Mills,	1 00
Wm.P McConnell, Elders Mills,	2 00
Daniel Harvey, Moon tp.,	4 00
Wm. K. Boden, Oquawka, Ill.,	5 00
Samuel Mitchell, South Beaver,	2 00
J. A. Roberts, Smith's Ferry,	2 00
C. A. Griffin, Beaver,	4 00
T. G. Schenck, Shamburg, Pa.,	1 00

☞ Blanks of nearly all the different kinds for sale at the Argus office.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

To the working class—E. C. Allen & Co.

Great Distribution—Harper, Wilson & Co.

Bounty Account—Ohio tp. & Glasgow boro.

Notice to Stockholders—M. Darragh.

Tar Cordial—Dr. Wishart.

For Sale—Samuel Mitchell.

Wanted—John Edgar.

Special Notice—Wm. Fleming & Co.

☞ Blank Constable's Sales for sale at the Argus office.

Mr. Sheppard, of the Liverpool, O., *Record* paid us a visit, on Saturday last. He reports his paper a success, and the Republican party flourishing in that part of Ohio.

Black alpaca suits are still at a premium at Bence's, Beaver.

That splendid assortment of kid gloves has just been received at Hanauer's; be sure to look at them. Best quality for $1 50 a pair.

James Campbell, esq., editor of the Altoona *Vindicator*, paid us a visit on Saturday last. Mr. Campbell bears his years vigorously; is hale and hearty. He is a good printer and an able editor, as his paper evinces, albeit it is Democratic.

Waterproof and ladies cloths at Bence's. 3t.

Do not buy hats or bonnets until you have seen Hanauer's Goods.

Temperance Lectures.—On next Thursday evening at 7 p. m., the Grand Worthy Chief Templar, S. R. Chase, will deliver a temperance lecture in the Court House in Beaver.

On the following evening at the same hour, Mr. Chase will speak in the Town Hall in Rochester. He is an able advocate of the temperance cause, and his presence among us should give him full houses at both places.

Good Fresh Lime always on hand at the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport. [aug11;tf.

Ladies read this! J. H. Bence, of Beaver, has just received direct from the importer, *real* French velvet flowers, which he is enabled to sell cheaper than the imitation. These flowers are different from the one's sold in this part of the country, as well as prettier and cheaper. 3t.

Caution to Newly Elected Justices of the Peace.—Newly elected J. P's. should bear in mind that unless they give notice within twenty days after the election to the Prothonotary of the county that they will accept commissions to act as Justices, none will issue for them. Therefore, if you desire to fill the position, say so at once.

The election is past, but Hanauer is still selling goods lower than any other man in Beaver.

Good black alpaca for 25 cts. per yrd., at Bence's. 3t.

Teacher's Institute.—The Teacher's County Institute commenced its session in New Brighton on last Monday, and will probably continue during the week. Prof. J. A. Cooper of the Edinboro Normal School, and by the way, one of the best educators in the State, is in attendance, and takes a leading part in the exercises. He is second to no one in conducting an Institute. Teachers and others interested in school matters should be present during the session.

Flannels cheap at Bence's.

☞ Enormous lot of new style hats at Hanauer's; 25c, 50c and 75cts each.

The Lancaster (Ohio) *Gazette* says: "A prisoner confined in our county jail, on a charge of counterfeiting, was taken out on Tuesday and voted the Democrat ticket in the Third ward. Reese, the murderer of Jones, was taken out of jail and marched to the residence of his victim on a hunt for naturalization papers, which he never had, and to the grief of the Democracy, had to go back to jail without voting.

☞ Blank warrants for sale at the Argus office.

Save your money by dealing at Bence's cheap store in Beaver.

Dr. Dempsey of Beaver, is not only an adept in raising peaches, grapes, &c., but he is well posted in the cultivation of sweet potatoes. He prefers the Nansemond variety, and if we are to judge of them by a few left at our office some days ago, we very frankly say that we prefer them too. They appear adapted to our soil, and we wonder that more favor has not, ere this, been shown the Nansemond in Beaver and vicinity. Let our sweet "potatoists" try them next season.

Wanted.—One thousand bushels of good dry Buckwheat at Edgar's mill in Fallston. JOHN EDGAR.

Local copy. oct27:1mo

☞ Blank Deeds for sale at the Argus office.

Alisma is not a dye, and therefore will not stain the skin or finest linen. If the hair is becoming gray, or falling off prematurely, both may be prevented by using the Alisma, and it will give the hair a beautiful appearance.

The people say that Seward's Cough Cure is the best.

Breakfast capes and shawls, twilights and hoods, new styles at Bence's.

New arrivals from New York city, twice a week at Bence's popular millinery establishment, Beaver.

Fatal Accident.—On last Saturday evening, as the night freight bound for Pittsburgh was passing through East Liverpool, a young man named Dyson, aged about twenty six years, and a shoemaker, by profession, who had come down from Smith's Ferry on business, attempted to get on the train, but missing his hold, fell under the cars. The train passed over him, cutting both legs off, and otherwise injuring him. He was soon after discovered by some persons passing the spot, who had him taken to the City Hotel, where surgeons were immediately summoned, and his injuries promptly attended to. The unfortunate man lingered until Sunday morning, when he died. He had been drinking pretty freely Saturday, which rendered him rather unsteady, and perhaps to this cause his death may be assigned. At any rate the warning should not be disregarded.—*Wellsville Union.*

☞ Blank Mortgages for sale at the Argus office.

Ladies and Gents underwear, cheap at Bence's, Beaver.

Farmer's Latin.—A farmer's son had for a long time been ostensibly studying Latin in a popular academy. The farmer, not being satisfied with the course of the young hopeful, recalled him from school, and placing him by the side of a cart one day, thus addressed him: "Now, Joseph, here is a fork, and there is a heap of manure and a cart; what do you call them in Latin?" "Forkibus, cartibus et manuribus," said Joseph. "Well, now," said the old man, "if you do not take that forkibus pretty quickibus, and pitch that manuribus into the cartibus, I will break your lazy backibus!" Joseph went to workibus forthwithibus.

☞ Blank Subpœnas for sale at the Argus office.

Sacking velvets very cheap at Bence's.

Fatal Accident.—A man named George Shaffer, with two others, was engaged stripping coal for Roy. Winters, of Zellenople, on Wednesday last. They had just commenced work the morning of the fatal day, clearing away the earth that had fallen down through the summer, and finished about four o'clock in the afternoon. Shaffer then proceeded to start a drift; the other two men were leaving the bank, one with a cart load of dirt, the other for the purpose of opening a drain that led from the bank. They had not gone far when they heard Shaffer utter a low cry, they ran back to the bank and found him lying on his side bleeding freely about the head, his limbs partly covered with earth that had fallen down from above, striking him on the head and lacerating the side of his face in a shocking manner. They picked him up and carried him into Rev. Winter's house, it being close by. Dr. A. Lusk was immediately called to attend the unfortunate man, but upon examination he found life extinct. An inquest was held by Squire E. V. Randolph. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death caused by the falling of earth upon him. The deceased leaves a wife and four children to mourn his sudden death.

☞ Blank Notes for sale at the Argus office.

Ladies purchasing alpaca's should examine Bence's stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Newspaper Change.—We omitted to mention last week that Capt. G. S. McKee of the New Brighton *Herald* had disposed of his interest in that paper and retired from its management. Capt. M. was interested in one of the Alliance (O.) papers, and will devote his efforts, in the future, to the management of the Alliance *Democrat*. He is succeeded in the New Brighton *Herald* by Thos. J. Morgan, esq., who has had some experience in the newspaper business. Mr. Morgan is an old acquaintance, and it affords us pleasure to state that he is a young gentleman of energy and business tact. The incoming and outgoing editors have our best wishes for success.

☞ Blank Commitments for sale at the Argus office.

Black kid gloves ninety cents a pair at Bence's, Beaver.

Family Flour.—The Messrs. Davidson of the Sharon mill have our thanks for a sack of their Family Flour. We have given it a trial, and find that it is a superior article. It affords us pleasure also, to state that their "good works" are being noised abroad, and that a fair share of the public patronage is tending in that direction. You that have not yet given them a trial do so soon. They can do your work as well, and give you as full yield as any other mill in the county.

Wm. Fleming & Co's. Great Representative Hat, Cap and Ladies Fur House, No. 139 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Penn'a. Send for price list of Ladies' Furs. [oct27;3m.

For reliable fashions in hats and bonnets ladies should go to J. H. Bence's establishment. Extra inducements this week. 3t.

To Prevent Cows from Holding up Milk.—Various means have been devised by which to cure cows of the ruinous and vexatious habit of holding up milk. One of the latest remedies proposed is presented by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. His advice is to milk the forward teats perfectly dry, then change to the two hind teats, and milk very fast until the milk is entirely drawn. This will produce the desired result. He does not venture any statements as to the philosophy of the process, but adds, as a proof of its efficacy, the statement that he has tried it on a cow possessed of great obstinacy in this line, and with perfect success.

French whalebone corsets at 75 cts, at Bence's.

Superior French whalebone corsets only 90 cents at J. H. Bence's, Beaver.

Eating with a Fork.—The following from an exchange is worthy of republication: The fashion, and importance attached to it, proves that "fashion" is a *tyrant*, and many inconsiderately become a *slave* to it. Fashions that can be followed without breach of good morals, manners or inconvenience may with propriety be followed. But can persons, as a general rule, feed themselves with a fork in preference to a knife.

The writer, at the table of fashionable people, has been pleased, in casting a sly eye around, to see old people feed with a knife when most convenient, and amused to see the younger ones try to convey fine food to the mouth with a fork. After piling and packing, the attempt to elevate failed for want of cohesion. After repeated attempts of the kind, the fork was impatiently dropped and the *knife* used! Can any one tell why any person should discommode themselves to follow such an inconvenient style, without any benefit except to please an inconsistent tyrant, fashion? Why should a person take a fork and crush pie to pieces instead of cutting it with a knife and conveying it to the mouth with either knife or fork, as most convenient? If the mouth pollutes a knife, why not a fork or a spoon just as much? or a cup or a saucer from which one drinks? Will fashion invent some machine by which liquid can be injected into the mouth without polluting the cup or saucer.

OUR prejudiced against patent medicines, are you? Whittlesey's Dyspepsia Cure' is a well known remedy, and prescribes for more complaints than the proprietors claim it will cure.

Arabs! Arabs!! Arabs!!! Arab shawls at Bence's.

Mass Meeting.—Pursuant to the call of the Democratic Committee, a large number of the citizens of Beaver met at the Court House on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of organizing the Democratic forces of the borough for the campaign. It seems that according to custom, he had imbibed an undue quantity of whiskey, and became possessed of a terrible desire to shoot somebody. Several persons were standing in front of one of the stores in Phœnix Row when he approached and drawing a pistol from his pocket, cocked and presented it defiantly. Nobody stopped to see him be shot, he finally went to another store. A short time afterwards he returned and rushed into the grocery with his revolver, cursing and swearing he would shoot [illegible] voted for Geary, and [illegible] which was gathered [illegible] threatened him with a two pound [illegible] which he had in his hand and finally retired again. We understand that one of the borough constables was apprised of the affair at the time, but did not arrest him. We learn however, that he was taken before the Burgess on Monday morning and fined. It strikes us that he is a dangerous character to run at large, and should be allowed to cool his heels in jail for a month or two. Many a man has been sent there for infinitely less offences.—*Wash. Reporter.*

For a stylish, cheap winter bonnet, ladies should leave their orders at Bence's, Beaver.

☞ Young persons going from home to school will find a good school at Edinboro.

Deep Plowing.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: Mr. Fuller, who is well known as being prominently connected with the Little Miama Railroad, is also a farmer, and farms on rather an extensive scale. Early in spring he visited one of his farms where several plows were at work, preparing the soil for corn. Mr. F. was horrified when he saw that the ground was being turned up only three or four inches deep. Considerably irritated, he ordered every plow to be stopped.

"Now put two teams to a plow, and go into the soil not less than ten inches deep."

Of course it was necessary to obey. But when Mr. Fuller's back was turned his plowmen chuckled among themselves, ridiculing him as a fancy farmer, who imagined that he knew more than those born and brought up on a farm. They also set up a stake between the common and deep plowing, so that hereafter they could show him that all his extra expense in plowing deep was money thrown away.

Of course that corn crop is not yet ripe; but the plowmen are greatly chagrined in looking at the difference between the two parts of the field. All good judges say that there will be twice the yield on the deeply plowed ground over that plowed in the common way.

An immense stock of goods just opened at Bence's favorite establishment in Beaver. All in want of anything in our line give an early call.

"One may exhaust the domain of medical virtues and medical promises, without finding any remedy so simply compounded and at the same time possessing such invaluable properties as the 'Pine Tree Tar Cordial' of Dr. Wishart. It is a common sense medicine, and will cure, not because of puffery, but because it is a simple and healthful natural agent. The diseases it will cure are those which appear in to disordered stomach and an unhealthy condition of the blood. Their name is "legion." The *Cordial* is no experiment; it is a long established and widely circulated remedy, supported by the best testimonials of both patient and physician. Its action is powerfully aided and expedited by a concurrent use of Wishart's 'American Dyspepsia Pills,' where the nature of the case requires it. At No. 232 North Second Street, consultations may be had free of charge with eminent physicians. For more special claims of the Pine Tree Tar Remedy, we invite attention to our advertising columns, and request the afflicted to call or address, as there directed."—*Forney's Weekly Press.*

Iron City College. The course of study and business training pursued at this popular Business College has the unqualified approval of business men in all parts of the country, as will be seen by an examination of its circular, to be had on addressing the Principals, Smith & Cowley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A dastardly attempt has been made to take the life of C. W. Kellar, Esq., treasurer of Erie county, by poison. On Monday last, says the Erie *Dispatch*, about noon, Mr. K. met at the Court House in Erie a man whom he does not know except by sight, who engaged in conversation with him, and the argument waxed warm, but after a while the disputants got down to a more friendly footing, and just before leaving the man asked him if he would like an apple. Mr. Kellar replied in the affirmative, when the man handed him one, remarking, "*when you eat it you'll never want any other kind.*" Mr. Kellar laughed at the supposed joke and put the apple in his pocket. He is treasurer of the South Erie Iron Works Company, and while at that place looking over the books, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, he recollected the apple, mentioned the circumstance of getting it, and pronounced it sweet, but after taking a couple of bites said a part of it was extremely bitter and burned his throat. He threw it into the coal scuttle, and it was thrown into the stove. At about 6 p. m., while at the supper table, he was suddenly taken very sick, and soon after was seized with convulsions. Eminent physicians were called in, who at once commenced treating him for poison. The convulsions lasted at irregular intervals all through the night, those about midnight being so violent that he was not expected to live two hours longer. His condition, however, had improved, and hopes were entertained of his recovery. The poison administered was strychnine.

A profuse and many times excessively offensive discharge from the nose, with "stopping" of the nose at times, impairment of the sense of smell and taste, watering or weak eyes, impaired hearing, irregular appetite, occasional nausea, pressure and pain over the eyes, and at times in the back of the head, occasional chilly sensations, cold feet, and a feeling of lassitude and debility are symptoms which are common to catarrh, yet all of them are not present in every case. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures catarrh in its worst form and stages. It is pleasant to use, and contains no poisonous or caustic drugs.

Sent by mail on receipt of sixty cents. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by most druggists everywhere.

A sure cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and all pains. (Fink's Magic Oil.) Sent to any address on receipt of $1.00. H. G. G. Fink, 121 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct20;1mo.

DRY GOODS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—The leading dry goods house of the city of Pittsburgh is J. W. Barker & Co's., No. 59 Market street. This house still keeps up its reputation for selling first class goods lower than any other, and we would advise all in need of any thing in the dry goods line to call on them when in the city as they can save money by making their purchases from them. Merchants will do well to call and examine their stock and prices if they wish to study the interest of their customers.

Late telegrams from Washington represent Hon. Thos. Ewing getting better.

Fatal Accident.—On last Saturday evening, as the night freight bound for Pittsburgh was passing through East Liverpool, a young man named Dyson, aged about twenty six years, and a shoemaker, by profession, who had come down from Smith's Ferry on business, attempted to get on the train, but missing his hold, fell under the cars. The train passed over him, cutting both legs off, and otherwise injuring him. He was soon after discovered by some persons passing the spot, who had him taken to the City Hotel, where surgeons were immediately summoned, and his injuries promptly attended to. The unfortunate man lingered until Sunday morning, when he died. He had been drinking pretty freely Saturday, which rendered him rather unsteady, and perhaps to this cause his death may be assigned. At any rate the warning should not be disregarded.—*Wellsville Union.*

☞ Blank Mortgages for sale at the Argus office.

Ladies and Gents underwear, cheap at Bence's, Beaver.

Farmer's Latin.—A farmer's son had for a long time been ostensibly studying Latin in a popular academy. The farmer, not being satisfied with the course of the young hopeful, recalled him from school, and placing him by the side of a cart one day, thus addressed him: "Now, Joseph, here is a fork, and there is a heap of manure and a cart; what do you call them in Latin?" "Forkibus, cartibus et manuribus," said Joseph. "Well, now," said the old man, "if you do not take that forkibus pretty quickibus, and pitch that manuribus into the cartibus, I will break your lazy backibus!" Joseph went to workibus forthwithibus.

☞ Blank Subpœnas for sale at the Argus office.

Sacking velvets very cheap at Bence's.

Fatal Accident.—A man named George Shaffer, with two others, was engaged stripping coal for Roy. Winters, of Zellenople, on Wednesday last. They had just commenced work the morning of the fatal day, clearing away the earth that had fallen down through the summer, and finished about four o'clock in the afternoon. Shaffer then proceeded to start a drift; the other two men were leaving the bank, one with a cart load of dirt, the other for the purpose of opening a drain that led from the bank. They had not gone far when they heard Shaffer utter a low cry, they ran back to the bank and found him lying on his side bleeding freely about the head, his limbs partly covered with earth that had fallen down from above, striking him on the head and lacerating the side of his face in a shocking manner. They picked him up and carried him into Rev. Winter's house, it being close by. Dr. A. Lusk was immediately called to attend the unfortunate man, but upon examination he found life extinct. An inquest was held by Squire E. V. Randolph. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death caused by the falling of earth upon him. The deceased leaves a wife and four children to mourn his sudden death.

☞ Blank Notes for sale at the Argus office.

Ladies purchasing alpaca's should examine Bence's stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Newspaper Change.—We omitted to mention last week that Capt. G. S. McKee of the New Brighton *Herald* had disposed of his interest in that paper and retired from its management. Capt. M. was interested in one of the Alliance (O.) papers, and will devote his efforts, in the future, to the management of the Alliance *Democrat*. He is succeeded in the New Brighton *Herald* by Thos. J. Morgan, esq., who has had some experience in the newspaper business. Mr. Morgan is an old acquaintance, and it affords us pleasure to state that he is a young gentleman of energy and business tact. The incoming and outgoing editors have our best wishes for success.

☞ Blank Commitments for sale at the Argus office.

Black kid gloves ninety cents a pair at Bence's, Beaver.

Family Flour.—The Messrs. Davidson of the Sharon mill have our thanks for a sack of their Family Flour. We have given it a trial, and find that it is a superior article. It affords us pleasure also, to state that their "good works" are being noised abroad, and that a fair share of the public patronage is tending in that direction. You that have not yet given them a trial do so soon. They can do your work as well, and give you as full yield as any other mill in the county.

Wm. Fleming & Co's. Great Representative Hat, Cap and Ladies Fur House, No. 139 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Penn'a. Send for price list of Ladies' Furs. [oct27;3m.

For reliable fashions in hats and bonnets ladies should go to J. H. Bence's establishment. Extra inducements this week. 3t.

To Prevent Cows from Holding up Milk.—Various means have been devised by which to cure cows of the ruinous and vexatious habit of holding up milk. One of the latest remedies proposed is presented by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. His advice is to milk the forward teats perfectly dry, then change to the two hind teats, and milk very fast until the milk is entirely drawn. This will produce the desired result. He does not venture any statements as to the philosophy of the process, but adds, as a proof of its efficacy, the statement that he has tried it on a cow possessed of great obstinacy in this line, and with perfect success.

French whalebone corsets at 75 cts, at Bence's.

Superior French whalebone corsets only 90 cents at J. H. Bence's, Beaver.

Eating with a Fork.—The following from an exchange is worthy of republication: The fashion, and importance attached to it, proves that "fashion" is a *tyrant*, and many inconsiderately become a *slave* to it. Fashions that can be followed without breach of good morals, manners or inconvenience may with propriety be followed. But can persons, as a general rule, feed themselves with a fork in preference to a knife.

The writer, at the table of fashionable people, has been pleased, in casting a sly eye around, to see old people feed with a knife when most convenient, and amused to see the younger ones try to convey fine food to the mouth with a fork. After piling and packing, the attempt to elevate failed for want of cohesion. After repeated attempts of the kind, the fork was impatiently dropped and the *knife* used! Can any one tell why any person should discommode themselves to follow such an inconvenient style, without any benefit except to please an inconsistent tyrant, fashion? Why should a person take a fork and crush pie to pieces instead of cutting it with a knife and conveying it to the mouth with either knife or fork, as most convenient? If the mouth pollutes a knife, why not a fork or a spoon just as much? or a cup or a saucer from which one drinks? Will fashion invent some machine by which liquid can be injected into the mouth without polluting the cup or saucer.

OUR prejudiced against patent medicines, are you? Whittlesey's Dyspepsia Cure' is a well known remedy, and prescribes for more complaints than the proprietors claim it will cure.

Arabs! Arabs!! Arabs!!! Arab shawls at Bence's.

Mass Meeting.—Pursuant to the call of the Democratic Committee, a large number of the citizens of Beaver met at the Court House on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of organizing the Democratic forces of the borough for the campaign. It seems that according to custom, he had imbibed an undue quantity of whiskey, and became possessed of a terrible desire to shoot somebody. Several persons were standing in front of one of the stores in Phœnix Row when he approached and drawing a pistol from his pocket, cocked and presented it defiantly. Nobody stopped to see him be shot, he finally went to another store. A short time afterwards he returned and rushed into the grocery with his revolver, cursing and swearing he would shoot [illegible] voted for Geary, and [illegible] which was gathered [illegible] threatened him with a two pound [illegible] which he had in his hand and finally retired again. We understand that one of the borough constables was apprised of the affair at the time, but did not arrest him. We learn however, that he was taken before the Burgess on Monday morning and fined. It strikes us that he is a dangerous character to run at large, and should be allowed to cool his heels in jail for a month or two. Many a man has been sent there for infinitely less offences.—*Wash. Reporter.*

For a stylish, cheap winter bonnet, ladies should leave their orders at Bence's, Beaver.

☞ Young persons going from home to school will find a good school at Edinboro.

Deep Plowing.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: Mr. Fuller, who is well known as being prominently connected with the Little Miama Railroad, is also a farmer, and farms on rather an extensive scale. Early in spring he visited one of his farms where several plows were at work, preparing the soil for corn. Mr. F. was horrified when he saw that the ground was being turned up only three or four inches deep. Considerably irritated, he ordered every plow to be stopped.

"Now put two teams to a plow, and go into the soil not less than ten inches deep."

Of course it was necessary to obey. But when Mr. Fuller's back was turned his plowmen chuckled among themselves, ridiculing him as a fancy farmer, who imagined that he knew more than those born and brought up on a farm. They also set up a stake between the common and deep plowing, so that hereafter they could show him that all his extra expense in plowing deep was money thrown away.

Of course that corn crop is not yet ripe; but the plowmen are greatly chagrined in looking at the difference between the two parts of the field. All good judges say that there will be twice the yield on the deeply plowed ground over that plowed in the common way.

An immense stock of goods just opened at Bence's favorite establishment in Beaver. All in want of anything in our line give an early call.

"One may exhaust the domain of medical virtues and medical promises, without finding any remedy so simply compounded and at the same time possessing such invaluable properties as the 'Pine Tree Tar Cordial' of Dr. Wishart. It is a common sense medicine, and will cure, not because of puffery, but because it is a simple and healthful natural agent. The diseases it will cure are those which appear in to disordered stomach and an unhealthy condition of the blood. Their name is "legion." The *Cordial* is no experiment; it is a long established and widely circulated remedy, supported by the best testimonials of both patient and physician. Its action is powerfully aided and expedited by a concurrent use of Wishart's 'American Dyspepsia Pills,' where the nature of the case requires it. At No. 232 North Second Street, consultations may be had free of charge with eminent physicians. For more special claims of the Pine Tree Tar Remedy, we invite attention to our advertising columns, and request the afflicted to call or address, as there directed."—*Forney's Weekly Press.*

Iron City College. The course of study and business training pursued at this popular Business College has the unqualified approval of business men in all parts of the country, as will be seen by an examination of its circular, to be had on addressing the Principals, Smith & Cowley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A dastardly attempt has been made to take the life of C. W. Kellar, Esq., treasurer of Erie county, by poison. On Monday last, says the Erie *Dispatch*, about noon, Mr. K. met at the Court House in Erie a man whom he does not know except by sight, who engaged in conversation with him, and the argument waxed warm, but after a while the disputants got down to a more friendly footing, and just before leaving the man asked him if he would like an apple. Mr. Kellar replied in the affirmative, when the man handed him one, remarking, "*when you eat it you'll never want any other kind.*" Mr. Kellar laughed at the supposed joke and put the apple in his pocket. He is treasurer of the South Erie Iron Works Company, and while at that place looking over the books, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, he recollected the apple, mentioned the circumstance of getting it, and pronounced it sweet, but after taking a couple of bites said a part of it was extremely bitter and burned his throat. He threw it into the coal scuttle, and it was thrown into the stove. At about 6 p. m., while at the supper table, he was suddenly taken very sick, and soon after was seized with convulsions. Eminent physicians were called in, who at once commenced treating him for poison. The convulsions lasted at irregular intervals all through the night, those about midnight being so violent that he was not expected to live two hours longer. His condition, however, had improved, and hopes were entertained of his recovery. The poison administered was strychnine.

A profuse and many times excessively offensive discharge from the nose, with "stopping" of the nose at times, impairment of the sense of smell and taste, watering or weak eyes, impaired hearing, irregular appetite, occasional nausea, pressure and pain over the eyes, and at times in the back of the head, occasional chilly sensations, cold feet, and a feeling of lassitude and debility are symptoms which are common to catarrh, yet all of them are not present in every case. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures catarrh in its worst form and stages. It is pleasant to use, and contains no poisonous or caustic drugs.

Sent by mail on receipt of sixty cents. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by most druggists everywhere.

A sure cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and all pains. (Fink's Magic Oil.) Sent to any address on receipt of $1.00. H. G. G. Fink, 121 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct20;1mo.

DRY GOODS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—The leading dry goods house of the city of Pittsburgh is J. W. Barker & Co's., No. 59 Market street. This house still keeps up its reputation for selling first class goods lower than any other, and we would advise all in need of any thing in the dry goods line to call on them when in the city as they can save money by making their purchases from them. Merchants will do well to call and examine their stock and prices if they wish to study the interest of their customers.

Late telegrams from Washington represent Hon. Thos. Ewing getting better.

Harmony Township—Justice—Wm. H. [illegible] Thompson, Nicholson; Constables—[illegible] John A. Irving; Supervisors—[illegible] (George McConnell); School Directors—John B. Vance, James H. [illegible] Street Commissioner—Joseph [illegible] Constable—Wm. M. Frazier.

Providence Borough—Justice—Thos. [illegible] Judges of Elections—Alex. Porter, Inspectors—Wm. Miller, M. Black. School Directors—Thos. Blackmore, Swearingen, Daniel Cloud; [illegible] Samuel McLaughlin; Council—[illegible] R. Todd, E. Niswanger, S. B. [illegible] rence, John McCartney; Street Commissioner—Cabel Whims; Constable—A. McDonald; Auditor—Samuel W. Miller.

Harmony Township—Judge of Elections—Daniel Schreiber; Inspectors—Michael Stalb, Jacob Bitzer; Supervisors—Christopher Diem, John Schelcy Assessor—Jacob Henrici; Constable—Andrew Kotturbs; Auditor—Jacob Gotz; Clerk—W Welsgarinter.

Beaver Falls—Burgess—A G McCreery; Assistant Burgess—S C Stewart; Council—T Noble, R Duncan, J E Craino, M Metzgar, J Nichols; School Directors—Dr. Liscomb, A Dilworth, H M Large; Constable—John McGahey; High Constable—C White; Auditors—L C Noble, C W Taylor; Judge of Elections—T H Bracken; Inspectors—M Metzgar, D Bannard.

New Galilee Borough—Judge of Elections—Alex Miller; Inspectors of Elections—James Parks, W D Eakin; School Directors—Thos Grant, Anthony Semick; Constable—George Grim; Auditors—David Johnston, John B Johnson, Wm D Eakin; Clerk—John McCowan.

Big Beaver—Justice—J C Evans; Judge of Elections—B S Foster; Inspectors—J F Cunningham, Jona Ghriest; School Directors—David Knowles, W R Nair; Supervisors—Robert Thompson, Richard Baker; Constable—A Hunter; Auditor—James Patterson; Clerk—Robt Shannon.

Borough Township—Justice—Baker Reed; Judge of Elections—S A Johnston; Inspectors—John Moon, Rollin Lloyd; Supervisor—H Meanor; Constable—Jas H Douds; Auditors—A Russell, Wm C Fisher; Clerk—John S Reed.

Georgetown Borough—Burgess—Chas Calhoun; Council—Jacob Ewing, E Spence, J B Welck, S Peppard; Constable—C J Todd; School Directors—A H Parr, S Peppard; Street Commissioner—Jacob Poe; Judge of Elections—Jos Johnston; Inspectors—Geo W Calhoun, Jas Lake.

Chippewa Township—Judge of Elections—Robert Douthett; Inspectors—J S Cunningham, Wm H Partington; School Directors—Robert White, Peter Clark; Supervisors—Wilson Cunningham, Robert M Rhodes, Wm McCaughtry; Constable—Peter Clark; Auditor—D C McLain; Town Clerk—Wilson Cunningham and Robert Barnes, (tie).

Frankfort Dist. (of Hanover)—Justices—A R Miller, Robert Patton; Judge of Elections—Robert Bryerly; Inspectors—David Beadle, Wm C McCullough; School Directors—A Robinson, F Purdy; Supervisors—C McClung, D Swearingen; Constable—H W Nelson; Auditor—H B Keifer.

McGuire's District, (of Hanover)—Judge of Elections—J M Moore; Inspectors of Elections—A Robertson, Samuel Chestnut; School Directors—Wm McCullough, David Strouse; Supervisors—Wm Lockhart; Clerk—A Nickle.

Raccoon Township—Justice—Robert Potter; Judge of Elections—Jeremiah Barnes; Inspectors—Wm B Thornburg, Wm B Reed; School Directors—W Weigle, David Ewing, John Kennedy; Supervisors—E Thornsburg, John Scott, Samuel Kennedy; Constable—L O Barnes; Auditor—Jos Craig; Clerk—J N Dougherty.

Pulaski Township—Judge of Elections—P H Coyle; Inspectors—L S Thomas, John Tait; School Directors—W W Irwin, Thos Ferguson; Supervisors—John Kettlewood, Thos Ferguson; Constable—Wm McClelland; Auditor—Robt Wallace; Clerk—G N Nippert.

Darlington Borough—Justice—I A W Edgar; Judge of Elections—Robt Irvin; Inspectors—H A Cochran, R E Hudson; School Directors—George Youts, W F Ball; Burgess—W F [illegible]; Council—Jos Anderson, John Paul, J McCowan, Miller Crawford, S R Dunlap; Constable—J Marks; Auditor—Jas Martin; Treasurer—I A W Edgar.

Rochester Borough—Burgess—J S Darragh; Assistant Burgess—G C Cunningham; Judge—W H Parsons; Inspectors—J S Darragh, Jas R McClelland; School Directors—Geo C Speyerer, Wm Leat; Council—Geo C Speyerer, Wm Carey, J C Irvin, Wm H Marshall, M Camp, S A Reno, John Wallace, Wm Johnston, Monroe Miller; Constable—Jas M Hays.

Industry Township—Justice—N P Kerr; Judge—Joseph Ammon; Inspectors—J W Engle, L Knight; School Directors—N P Kerr, S B Briggs; Supervisors—Johnston Jack, Thomas Hoyt, David Eakin; Constable—Solomon Dillinger; Auditor—A E Evans; Clerk—D Eakin.

Ohio Township—Justice—Alfred Lyon; Judge—A Derringer; Inspectors—Robt Laughlin, R Mason; School Directors—R McGaffick, J C Evans, Wm L Ray; Supervisors—J Minsinger, J Cook, W Hunter; Constable—W W Dawson; Auditor—Wm Chaney; Clerk—M. Miller.

Franklin Township—Justice—M P Nye; Judge—John H Wilson; Inspectors—John Rugh, J F Swick; School Directors—A L Pyle, D W Lesnett; Supervisors—Wm Wilson, Jeremiah Fisher; Constable—J D Marshall; Auditor—Louis Gallaher; Clerk—E Autenruth.

St. Clair Borough—Judge—W C Goll; Inspectors—J B McConnell, J Brandt; School Directors—M Fisher, J Hetchey; Constable—John Hastings; Auditor—H Douglass.

Independence Township—Justice—Jas Butler; Judge—J S McElheeny; Inspectors—Wm McCague, Wm Reed; School Directors—George Sands, Robt Sterling; Supervisors—John Kennedy, Jas Tilton; Constable—Jos Alexander; Auditor—Wm Reed; Clerk—Wm Reed.

Patterson Township—Judge of Elections—Thos Neil, sr; Inspector—Jas M Marquis; School Directors—Chas Katz, D O C Patterson, Wm Brittain, Jonah Platt, Samuel Murphey, Jos Ross; Supervisor—Thos Neil, Sr.

New Sewickley Township—Justice—A Hines; Judge—Samuel Baker; Inspectors Henry Bunzo, Samuel Chaney; School Directors—Robert Trotter, D Shanor; Supervisors—Robert Trotter, Jos Majors; Constable—Robert Boggs; Auditor—John Brown; Clerk—Isaac Campbell; Treasurer—D Brenner.

Baden Borough—Burgess—Jas Moore; Judge of Elections—S W Devore; Inspectors—C Biddle, L Alexander; School Directors—W G Larkins, A T Forsythe; Council—John Dippold, A T Forsythe, I J Berry, Wm H Moore, T W Fowler; Constable—I Grim; Auditor—H Bigley.

Phillipsburg Borough—Judge—Henry Fisher; Inspectors—Jacob Strawhecker, J Marker; School Directors—C Wack, C F Karcher, Joseph Brown, Jas Irons, John Meany, A J Jolly; Constable—A C Frank; Auditor—F Lo Goulon.

Freedom Borough—Judge—T J Kerr; Inspectors—George McCaskey, John H Smith; School Directors—J B Cluney, C

PUGNACIOUS JOURNALISM.

Mark Twain, who is making a very good show as a journalist, relates the following as among his experiences, prefacing his narrative with a quotation from a western paper, which may be regarded as his text.

The editor of the Memphis *Avalanche* swoops thus mildly down upon a correspondent who posted him as a radical: "While he was writing the first word, the middle word dotting his i's, crossing his t's and punching his period, he knew he was concocting a sentence that was saturated with infamy and reeking with falsehood."—*Exchange.*

I was told by the physician that a Southern climate would improve my health, and so I went down to Tennessee and got a berth on the *Morning Glory and Johnson County War Whoop*, as associate editor. When I went on duty I found the chief editor sitting tilted back in a three legged chair with his feet on a pine table. There was another pine table in the room, and another afflicted chair, and both were half buried under newspapers and scraps and sheets of manuscript. There was a wooden box of sand, sprinkled with cigar stubs and "old soldiers," and a stove with a door hanging by its upper hinge. The chief editor had a long tailed black cloth frock coat on; and white linen pants. His boots were small and neatly blacked. He wore a ruffled shirt, a large seal ring, a standing collar of obsolete pattern, and a checkered neckerchief with the ends hanging down. Date of costume, about 1848. He was smoking a cigar and trying to think of a word, and in pawing his head for it, he had rumpled his locks a good deal. He was scowling fearfully, and I judged that he was concocting a particularly knotty editorial. He told me to take the exchanges and "skim through them and write up the Spirit of the Tennessee Press," condensing into the article all of their contents that seemed of interest.

I wrote as follows:

SPIRIT OF THE TENNESSEE PRESS.

The editors of the *Semi weekly Earthquake* evidently labor under a misapprehension with regard to the Ballyhack Railroad. It is not the object of the company to leave Buzzardville off to one side. On the contrary, they consider it one of the most important points along the line and consequently can have no desire to slight it. The gentlemen of the *Earthquake* will of course take pleasure in making the correction.

John W. Blossom, Esq., the able editor of the Higginsville *Thunderbolt and Battle Cry of Freedom*, arrived in the city yesterday. He is stopping at the Van Buren House.

We observe that our cotemporary of the Mud Springs *Morning Howl* has fallen into the error of supposing that the election of Van Werter is not an established fact, but he will have discovered his mistake before this reminder reaches him, no doubt. He was doubtless misled by incomplete election returns.

It is pleasant to note that the city of Blathersville is endeavoring to contract with some New York gentlemen to pave its well-nigh impassable streets with the Nicholson pavement. But it is difficult to accomplish a desire like this since Memphis is got some New Yorkers to do a like service for her and then declined to pay for it. However, the *Daily Hurrah* still urges the measure with ability, and seems confident of ultimate success.

We are pained to learn that Col. Bascom, chief editor of the *Dying Shriek for Liberty*, fell in the street a few evenings since and broke his leg. He has lately been sufferiug with debility, caused by overwork, and anxiety on account of sickness in his family, and it is supposed that he fainted from the exertion of walking too much in the sun.

I passed my manuscript over to the chief editor for acceptance, alteration or destruction. He glanced at it and his face clouded. He put his eye down the pages, and his countenance grew portentious. It was easy to see that something was wrong. Presently he sprang up and said:

"Thunder and lightning! Do you suppose I am going to speak of those cattle that way? Do you suppose my subscribers are going to stand such gruel as that? Give me the pen!"

I never saw a pen scrape and scratch its way so viciously, or plough thro' another man's verbs and adjectives so relentlessly. While he was in the midst of his work somebody shot at him through the open window and marred the symmetry of his ear.

"Ah," said he, "that is that scoundrel Smith, of the *Moral Volcano*—he was due yesterday." And he snatched a navy revolver from his belt and fired. Smith dropped, shot in the thigh. The shot spoiled Mr. Smith's aim, who was just taking a second chance, and he crippled a stranger. It was me. Merely a finger shot off.

Then the chief editor went on with his erasures and interlineations. Just as he finished them a hand grenade came down the stovepipe, and the explosion shivered the stove into a thousand fragments. However, it did no further damage, except that a vagrant piece knocked a couple of my teeth out.

"That stove is utterly ruined," said the chief editor.

I said I believed it was.

"Well, no matter—don't want it this kind of weather. I know the man that did it. I'll get him. Now here is the way this stuff ought to be written."

I took the manuscript. It was scarred with erasures and interlineations till its mother wouldn't have known it, if it had had one. It now read as follows:

SPIRIT OF THE TENN. PRESS.

"The inveterate liars of the *Semi-Weekly Earthquake* are evidently endeavoring to palm off upon a noble and chivalrous people another of their vile and brutal falsehoods with regard to that most glorious conception of the nineteenth century, the Ballyhack railroad. The idea that Buzzardville was to be left off at one side originated in their own fulsome brains—or rather in the settlings which they regard as brains. They had, better swallow this lie, and not stop to chew it, either, if they want to save their abandoned reptile carcasses the cowhiding they so richly deserve.

"That ass, Blossom, of the Higginsville *Thunderbolt and Battle Cry of Freedom*, is down here again, bununing his board at the Van Buren.

"We observe that the besotted blackguard of the Mud Spring *Morning Howl* is giving out, with his usual propensity for lying, that Van Werter is not elected. The heaven born mission of journalism is to disseminate truth—to eradicate error—to educate, refine and elevate the tone of public morals and manners, and make all men more gentle, more genile, more virtuous, more chatitable, and in all ways better, holier and happier—and yet this black hearted villain, this hell spawned miscreant, prostitutes his great office persistently to the dissemination of falsehood, calumny, vituperation and degrading vulgarity. His paper is notoriously unfit to take into people's homes, and ought to be banished to the gambling hells and brothels where the mass of rocking pollution which does duty as its editor, lives, moves, and has his being."

"Blathersville wants a Nicholson pavement—it wants a jail and poor house more. The idea of a pavement in a one horse town, with two gin mills and a blacksmith shop in it, and that mustard plaster of a newspaper, the *Daily Hurrah*. Better borrow of Memphis, where the article is cheap. The crawling insect, Buckner, who edits the *Hurrah*, is braying about this pavement business with his customary loud mouthed imbecility and imagining that he is talking sense. Such foul, mephitic scum as this venomous Buckner are a disgrace to journalism.

"That degraded ruffian Bascom, of the *Dying Shriek for Liberty*, fell down and broke his leg yesterday—pity it wasn't his neck. He says it was debility caused by overwork and anxiety.

"It was debility caused by trying to lug six gallons of forty rod whisky around town, when his hide is only gauged for four, and anxiety about where he was going to bum another six. He fainted from the exertion of walking too much in the sun!' And well he might say that—but if he would walk *straight* he would get just as far and not have to walk half as much. For years the pure air of this town has been rendered perilous by the deadly breath of this perambulating pestilence, this pulpy bloat, this steaming, animated tank of mendacity, gin and profanity, this Bascom! Perish all such from out the sacred and majestic mission of journalism!"

"Now *that* is the way to write—pepp ery, and to the point. Mush and milk journalism gives me the fan tods."

About this time a brick came thro' the window with a splinteringcrash, and give me a considerable of a jolt in the middle of the back. I moved out of range—I began to feel in the way. The Chief said:

"That was the Colonel, likely. I've been expecting him for two days. He will be up, now, right away.

He was correct. The "Colonel" appeared in the door a moment afterward with a dragoon revolver in his hand. He said:

"Sir, have I the honor of addressing the white livered poltroon who edits this manly sheet?"

"You have—be seated, sir—be careful of the chair; one of the legs is gone. I believe I have the pleasure of addressing the blatant, black hearted scoundrel, Colonel Blatherskite Tecumseh?"

"The same. I have a little account to settle with you. If you are at leisure we will begin.

"I have an article on the 'Encouraging Progress of Moral and Intellectual Development in America' to finish, but there is no hurry. Begin."

Both pistols rang out their fierce clamor at the same instant. The chief lost a lock of hair, and the Colonel's bullet ended its career in the fleshy part of my thigh. The Colonel's left shoulder was clipped a little. They fired again. Both missed their men this time, but I got my share, a shot in the arm. At the third fire, both gentlemen were wounded slightly, and I had a knuckle chipped. I then said I believed I would go out and take a walk, as this was a private matter and I had a delicacy about participating in it further. Both gentlemen begged me to keep my seat and assured me that I was not in the way. I had thought differently up to this time.

They then talked about the elections and the crops a while, and I fell to tying up my wounds. But presently they opened fire again with animation, and every shot took effect—but its proper to remark that five out of six fell to my share. The sixth one mortally wounded the Colonel, who remarked, with fine humor, that he would have to say good morning now, as he had business up town. He then inquired the way to the undertaker's and left. The chief turned to me and said:

"I am expecting company to dinner and shall have to get ready. It will be a favor to me if you will read proof and attend to the customers."

I winced a little at the idea of attending to the customers, but I was too bewildered by the fusillade that was still ringing in my ears to think of anything to say. He continued:

"James will be here at 3. Cowhide him. Gillespie will call earlier, perhaps—throw him out of the window. Ferguson will be along about 4—kill him. That is all for to-day, I believe. If you have any odd time, you may write a blistering article on the police—give the chief inspector fits. The cowhides are under the table; weapons in the drawer—ammunition there in the corner—lint and bandages up there in the pigeon holes. Jones for dinner, gents' furnishing at present, down stairs. He advertises—we take it out in trade."

He was gone. I shuddered. At the end of the next three hours I had been through perils so awful that all peace of mind and all cheerfulness had gone from me. Gillespie had called and thrown me out of the window. Jones arrived promptly, and when I got ready to do the cowhiding, he took the job off my hands. In an encounter with a stranger, not in the bill of fare, I had lost my scalp. Another stranger, by the name of—Thompson, left me a mere wreck and ruin of chaotic rags. And at last, at bay in the corner, and beset by an infuriated mob of editors, blacklegs, politicians and desperadoes, who raved and swore and flourished their weapons about my head till the air shimmered with glancing flashes of steel, I was in the act of resigning my berth on the paper when the chief arrived, and with him a rabble of charmed and enthusiastic friends. Then ensued a scene of riot and carnage such as no human pen, or steel one either could describe. People were shot, probed, dismembered, blown up, thrown out of the window. There was a brief tornado of murky blasphemy, with a confused and frantic war dance glimmering through it, and then all was over. In five minutes there was silence, and the gory chief and I sat alone and surveyed the sanguinary ruin that strewed the floor around us. He said:

"You'll like this place when you get used to it," he said.

"I'll have to get you to excuse me. I think maybe I might write to suit you after a while, as soon as I got some practice and learned the language—I am confident I could. But to speak the plain truth that sort of energy of expression has its inconvenience, and a man is liable to interruption. You see that yourself. Vigorous writing is calculated to elevate the public, no doubt, but then I do not like to attract so much attention as it calls forth. I can't write with comfort when I am interrupted so much as I have been to-day. I like this berth well enough, but I don't like to be left here to wait on customers. The experiences are novel, I grant you, and entertaining too, after a fashion, but they are not judiciously distributed. A gentleman shoots at you through the window and cripples me; a bomb shell comes down the stove for your gratification and sends the stove door down my throat; a friend drops in to swap compliments with you and freckles me with bullet holes till my skin won't hold my principles; you go to dinner and Jones comes with his cowhide, Gillespie throws me out of the window, Thompson tears all my clothes off, and an entire stranger takes my scalp with the easy freedom of an old acquaintance; and in less than five minutes all the blackguards in the country arrive in their war paint and proceed to scare the rest of me to death with their tomahawks. Take it altogether I never have had such a spirited time in all my life as I have had to-day. No. I like you, and I like your calm unruffled way of explaining things to the customers, but you see I am not used to it. The Southern heart is too impulsive—southern hospitality is too lavish with the stranger. The paragraphs which I have written to-day, and into whose cold sentences your masterly pen has infused the fervent spirit of Tennessean journalism will wake up another nest of hornets. All that mob of editors will come, and they will come hungry, too, and want somebody for breakfast. I shall have to bid you adieu. I decline to be present at festivities. I came south for my health. I will go back on the same errand, and suddenly. Tennessee journalism is to stirring for me." After which we parted with mutual regret, and I took apartments at the hospital.

MARK TWAIN.

—In New England, the phrase "before the flood" is always understood to refer to the times antecedent to the late Deluge there.

Clerical Mis-Marriage.

Rev. Isaac R. Smith, of Turner Junction, Kane county, Illinois will be put upon his trial in a few days for the murder of his wife. The case is one of the most remarkable that has ever occurred in this country. Mr. Smith has been ten years in the ministry, five of which were spent in New England. Since last November he has preached at Turner Junction on a salary of eight hundred dollars a year, and had just previously preached at Algonquin on a salary of four hundred dollars. Yet, out of these slim resources, he had undertaken to maintain an insurance on his own life for $10,000 and on that of his wife for $9,000, and to build a house worth 6,000, borrowing and paying the interest on the entire cost. The interest on the cost of his house was $600, and the premium necessary to maintain his policy of insurance several hundred dollars more. Except in the contingency of his wife's unexpected death, the reverend gentleman had provided for an expenditure in interest and premiums on his life insurance, which would be several hundred dollars in excess of his salary, to say nothing of his expenses of supporting and clothing himself, wife, and two children. On the other hand, the timely death of Mrs. Smith not only pays for his house in full, but leaves him $3,000 with which to furnish it. Of the circumstances under which Mrs. Smith came to her death, and thus relieved her husband of his financial embarassments, the Chicago *Tribune* has the annexed account:

In the early part of June last, Mr. Smith, with his wife, drove in a buggy to a minister's meeting at Elgin. During the evening they set out together in a like manner to go to the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Benton, about two miles out of Elgin. At half past nine that evening, Mr. Smith arrived at Benton's house alone, much excited, asking if his wife had arrived, and saying that they had been overturned in a stream and thrown out, as he had not been able to find his wife afterward, he thought she might have come on, and reached the house before. He followed up with several inconsistencies, as that he drove his horse into the stream to drink, though there was water at the stable he had just left, and also to that to which he was going; that his horse was so headstrong he could not keep him from going into the water and that the water looked so good he drove in; that the horse had dragged him under the water and across the stream twice; the wheel passing over him and the horse stamping him underfoot, but that these injuries left no marks whatever on his person; and that he could not find Mrs. Smith, though those who returned to the scene of the accident or murder found her lying in the water within twelve feet of the buggy, and the horse quietly standing in the middle of the stream, the buggy being turned up and resting on two wheels. The most singular discrepancy of all is that Mrs. Smith could have drowned without violence, in water only seventeen inches deep, and without her husband even knowing whether she was hurt or not. Mr. Smith concealed from his friends that there was any insurance whatever on her life until they learned otherwise of a policy of $3,000, which was paid by a Northwestern Life Insurance Company to Mr. Smith, and then, when asked by a lady of his congregation whether there was other insurance, he denied it point blank, lest, as he says, it should make talk. Immediately upon her death, and before her burial, he gave orders for resuming the work on his house, which had been suspended for the want of funds, and immediately after her burial, he arranged a pleasant tea party, which was given to himself by the ladies of his congregation. Most of the facts of the case were shortly after published in a Chicago paper, whereupon Mr. Smith expressed great indignation, and threatened a libel suit; but no such suit has been brought. He also circulated among his congregation, for their information, a paper certifying their belief in his innocence, which several signed, never having heard the facts relative to the insurance on her life, or Mr. Smith's peuniary embarrassments. Mr. Smith is a passably good featured man, of clerical and orthodox appearance, who looks his profession well, though with a cast of hardness or severity in his countenance. Immediately upon the finding of the indictment Mr. Smith surrendered himself to the Sheriff.

Wade on Grant.

Ex- Senator Wade addressed a Republican meeting in Akron, Ohio, on Saturday night. In the course of his speech he said:

"Mr. Pendleton says you are ground down with the debt, and oppressed so that you can hardly breathe. But every dollar of the debt must be paid though you are to be relieved from taxation. How, brother Pendleton can you relieve the people from taxation, and yet pay off the debt? If you can tell us that, God knows I will be with you." I don't see how it can be done; but I do say, to dishonor that debt, and thus wrong those who lent their credit to the Government in the time of its greatest necessity, would be one of the most shameful acts men could do. Why, sirs, fifteen years will wipe out every dollar of this great debt, if other Administrations do as well as the Administration of General Grant has done so far. I believe that, under God, the Administration is performing its duties with an honesty of purpose, and a determination to do the right, to save every dollar that can be saved, and apply it to the liquidation of the debt; and that is my idea of financiering. It is a kind of homely way; but I know of none better, and General Grant's administration has entered upon it with triumphant success, and ought to be sustained. I admit that I would like to have voted for a tried statesman when I voted for him. I did not know how firmly he held the great principles of the Republican party; and I would part with my life quicker than I would part with those principles to day. I have never yet swerved one single inch from them, and, never will. I feared General Grant might not hold to those principles as firmly and safely as I did, because he had occupied no position which had called upon him to bring them out. I would have chosen a man if I could have had my own way, who had been tried by fire, and in whom we knew there was no shrinkage. But sirs, General Grant has been tried. You see his dealings with the South; you see his appointments in the agents of the Government, and you see them all of the glorious stripe you and I would want to put in. We know, now, his heart is steeped in the great Republican doctrins. I am glad to ascertain this fact beyond a doubt."

When Napoleon the Third drove out for the first time after his recent illness, he fainted after fifteen minutes riding. A strong dose of cognac administered to him by Dr. Corviart, who was with him in the same carriage, restored him to a little vivacity, but during most of the ride he was unable to open his eyes. The Empress, who was at first in the carriage following that of the Emperor, turned deadly pale upon hearing what had happened to her consort, and she insisted upon entering his carriage. Very few cheers greeted the Imperial couple during their ride through the city.

—A man in Kentucky thought he would scare his wife by pelting stones at her through the window. She pelted a bullet at him through a revolver, and he was let down in a box.

—While stacking fodder near Brownsville, Tenn., lately, a negro was instantly killed. It is said that every bone in his body was crushed to atoms, and yet his flesh was unbroken.

Newspaper Patronage.

There appears to be many different ways of understanding the true meaning of newspaper patronage, as it is called, and as an interested party we give place to a disquisition on the subject. It will serve, perhaps, as a mirror in which certain parties may see themselves as others see them.

Many long and weary years of experience in the publishing business has forced the conviction upon us that newspaper patronage is a word of many definitions, and that a great majority of mankind are either ignorant of the correct definition, or are dishonest in a strict biblical sense of the word. Newspaper patronage is composed of as many colors as the rainbow, and as changeable as a chameleon.

One man comes in and subscribes for a paper, and pays for it in advance, and goes home and reads it with the proud satisfaction that it is his. He hands in his advertisement, asks the price, pays for it, goes to his place of business, and reaps the advantages thereof. This is patronage.

Another man asks you to send him the paper, and goes off without saying a word about the pay. Time passes on and you are in need of money, and you ask him to pay the sum he owes you. He flies into a passion, perhaps pays, perhaps not, and orders his paper stopped. This is called patronage.

Another man has your paper for a long time, and becomes tired of you and wants a change. Thinks he will have another paper. But he don't pay; oh no! he has to keep your money to buy another paper. Pay comes when you see him. Such may be called newspaper patronage.

One man brings in a fifty cent advertisement and wants a two dollar puff thrown in, and when you decline he goes off mad. Even this may be called newspaper patronage.

Another man don't take your paper—it is too high priced—but he borrows regularly and reads it. And that may be called newspaper patronage.

One man likes the paper; he takes a copy and pays for it, and gets his friend to do the same; he is not always grumbling to you or others, but has a friendly word. If an accident occurs in his section he informs the editor. This is newspaper patronage.

Another man has taken the paper several years, but has not paid for it, and in he comes with an advertisement which he wants inserted free because he is "an old patron." This is called patronage.

One hands you a marriage or other notice and asks for extra copies of the paper containing it, and when you ask him to pay for the papers he looks surprised—you surely don't take pay for such small matters. This is called newspaper patronage.

One man, it is good to see such, comes in and says: "The year for which I paid is about to expire, I want to pay for another." He does so and retires. This is newspaper patronage.

Now isn't newspaper patronage a curious thing? In that great day when the gentleman in black gets his dues—as he surely will—how many of the patrons enumerated above will fall to his share? It will be seen that while certain kinds of patrons are the very life and existence of newspapers, there are other kinds of patronage that are more destructive than the deadly night shade.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.—A memorial has been prepared by leading capitalists of Washington City, to be submitted to Congress, setting forth.

"1. That the seat of government was permanently located here by an act of Congress, in accordance with a special provision of the Constitution.

"2. That General Washington addressed a letter to the people of the United States and to the subjects of foreign nations, inviting them to invest their capital here, as it would be exempt from taxation.

"3. That a large amount of the property purchased under this invitation had since been sold for taxes.

"4. That the Government owns more than half the city—550 acres—together with all its grand avenues, and yet pays not one cent of taxes.

"5. That the capital was located here expressly to avoid an overcrowded population which might over-awe national legislation.

"6. That Congress had exclusive legislative powers over the District of Columbia, but owing to the amount of legislation necessary for the country at large, the District has been entirely ignored.

"7. That the people of the District were deprived of the privilege of improving their commerce—building new railroads, constructing of market houses, and of paving their streets and praying,

"8. That Congress will place the District of Columbia again under jurisdiction of Maryland or under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts or any State of the Union Congress may select."

Copies of the petition are being circulated among the citizens of Washington and Georgetown for signatures.

—There are 229,000 threshing machines in the United States, not counting the schoolmaster.

—An apparatus for extracting fire-damp or other deleterious gasses from mines has been discovered.

—Davenport, Iowa, is excited over the murder of Fritz Ehrig, whose body was found in a water-spout.

—Another Republican journal has been started at Martinsburg, West Virginia, styled *The Valley Star*.

—A live eagle was perched on the Republican headquarters at Hainsburgh, Pa., on Wed. afternoon.

—The San Francisco *Herald*, a Democratic paper, has been suspended. The New York *World* mourns the loss.

—Bishop Whitaker was consecrated yesterday, in New York, as an Episcopal Missionary to Nevada and Arizona.

—A Cincinnati magistrate has decided that there is no law to prevent women from wearing men's attire in that city.

—The Homeopathists will build a monument to the late Dr. Gram, who first introduced homeopathy into this country.

—The Paris and Constantinople Railroad will place the two cities within sixty hours' ride of one another. The road will be two-thousand miles long.

—A citizen of Lemington, Maine, lost a gold chain in 1837, and supposed it was stolen from him. He found it lately while plowing a piece of land.

—Chicago is the place for a man of a peaceable disposition, to settle in. About 85,000 arrests were made in that delectable city during the last three months.

—The anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus has just been celebrated by the Italian Mutual Benefit Society of Boston, with a public parade and pic-nic.

—The Rev. Dr. Piney, who has visited Africa, in a recent lecture, expressed it as his belief that Africa would some time or other be the most thickly populated country in the world.

—At Bowling Green, Ky., a few days ago, a little boy named Lord, while passing a horse, struck it upon the flank, when it kicked him upon the forehead, crushing his skull fatally.

—The Memphis *Avalanche's* Little Rock special says: The liberal Republican State Convention adjourned last evening, after a most harmonious session. The platform adopted is extremely liberal and conservative, endorsing universal suffrage and a general reform in the present State Government, the action to be refered to the people for endorsement.

Dry Goods.

AT

HOS. HOPE & CO'S.

Full and Well Assorted

Millinery Goods,

Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Hats, Bonnets, Velvets, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Hosiery & Gloves,

WOOLEN GOODS,

Yarns, Worsted, Flannels, Corsets and Balmoral Skirts,

UNDERWEAR,

FURNISHING GOODS,

Hair Coils, Rolls and Switches,

AND NOTIONS,

Stock always complete and prices low.

77 & 79 MARKET ST.,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

oct6tlc.

FLOUR.

Bucher & Ryder's Best,

made at Massillon, Ohio, is now taking the lead.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER,

have it constantly for sale, wholesale and retail, at

Lower Figures

than any other Flour of the same

QUALITY

sold in the county.

oct6tf.

JOHN SHARP,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

CORN, OATS,

MILL FEED, AND FLAXSEED MEAL,

DRAINAGE PIPE,

Of all Sizes; and

IMPROVED CHIMNEY - TOPS,

For Sale at Manufacturer.s Prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

CASH Paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge,

ROCHESTER, Pa. May 5, 1869.

may12:6m

CANNEL COAL! CANNEL COAL!!

BY THE CAR OR WAGON LOAD.

Send in your orders at once.

Car loads shipped by railroad to all points.

Wagons will be supplied at the bank as heretofore. Remember the old Morse Cannel Coal Mine, near Darlington railroad.

P. L. GRIM, J. F. MANSFIELD,

Operators.

For car loads address

MANSFIELD & CO.

New Galilee, Beaver Co., Pa.

sep29;3m.

DRUGS!

DRUGS & MEDICINES

TRUSSES!

W. BUECHLING

German Apothecary and Druggist!

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER,

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

PERFUMES AND SOAPS,

PAINTS, OILS,

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS FOR

Medical Purposes.

Cigars, Tobacco, Crude and Refined Oils.

ALSO

Sole agent for Dr. Betzel's Patent Trusses.

All kinds of Trusses will be delivered on short notice. Physicians prescriptions will be filled at all hours of day and night.

A share of patronage solicited.

jy21:1y.

$15. Gold Watches. $20.

THE ONLY GENUINE DOUBLE-EXTRA REFINED

OROIDE GOLD WATCHES,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

OROIDE WATCH CO.,

Are all of best make, *Hunting Cases, Warranted not to tarnish*; look alike fine Gold, wears like Gold, and are Equal to the best Gold Watches in make and finish, with the best *Full Jeweled Movement and Patent Levers, Extra Fine Cases*,—(Gent's and Ladies' size)—$15 each.

The Double Extra Refined, Solid OROIDE GOLD WATCHES, A No. 1, Full Jeweled Levers at $20 each.

SENT BY EXPRESS, anywhere in the United States, as *Regular wholesale prices*, payable on delivery. No money is required in advance, only satisfactory assurance that the order is made in good faith. Any package may be opened and examined before paid for, by paying the Express charges only.

Persons can order by mail with safety, by sending money in advance in a Registered letter, and the goods will be sent as a Registered package, prepaid, at our risk.

AN AGENT NEEDED FOR SIX WATCHES, WILL RECEIVE AN EXTRA WATCH FREE—MAKING SEVEN $15 WATCHES FOR $90, or SEVEN $20 WATCHES FOR $120.

Also, Elegant Oroide Gold Chains of latest and most costly styles, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, from 10 to 40 inches long, at $2, $4 $6 and $8 each; sent with watch, at lowest wholesale prices.

Our watches are all made of the Genuine Solid Oroide Gold Refined, are all perfectly regulated and adjusted, and Guaranteed by the Company to keep correct time and wear and not tarnish. State the kind, size and price of watch required, and order only of

THE OROIDE WATCH CO.,

145 Fulton Street, New York.

aug 5:3m.

Executors Notice.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Asa Caldwell, of Darlington township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HARVEY McCOWN, Ex'r,

Enon Valley, Pa.

sep11tlt.

Publisher's Column.

SPECIAL

Announcement

A. BAHAUER,

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

MILLINERY

&

FANCY GOODS,

OPPOSITE U. P. SEMINARY,

BEAVER, PA.,

AND

WILSON'S BUILDING,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

OPPOSITE NIXON HOUSE,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

I call the attention of the people of Beaver County to the fact that I have opened a new Store, opposite the U. P. Seminary, in Beaver, where I will constantly keep on hand and offer at the lowest prices everything kept in a first class

MILLINERY

&

FANCY GOODS'

Establishment.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

All goods are marked in plain figures.

Look at the Prices:

Hat Frames, all Styles.....10 cts.

Bonnet Frames, all Styles.....25 cts.

Hats.....25, 50, 75, $1

Good Hoopskirts.....50 cts.

All Linen Handkerchiefs.....10 cts.

Good Linen Bosoms 25 cts.

LADIES' HAIR SWITCHES, 25 CTS.

French Corsets, $1 00,

The best ever sold for the money,

Call and Convince Yourself.

Mr. Isaac Hanauer,

Who has an interest in the business in Beaver will superintend the same, and will endeavor by

FAIR DEALING

to deserve the custom and

GOOD WILL

OF ALL.

and will show them the

FINEST STOCK

OF

MILLINERY

&

FANCY GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES

Sole Agent of Beaver County for the

Health Corset.

sept29tf.

New Advertisements.

SCHIFF & STEINFELD,

Have received this fall's heavy stock in

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

CARPETS,

NOTIONS, &C.,

Which were purchased direct from manufacturers at

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,

And are therefore able to sell their goods cheaper than any house in this market, Pittsburgh included.

They have received a full line of the celebrated

Double Warp Alpacca,

Considered the best make imported into this country.

IN

DRESS GOODS

They have on hand now, the latest in the

NEW YORK MARKET.

IN

PRINTS,

They have on hand hundreds of different patterns of the best makes at 12½ cents; also inferior qualities at 8 and 10 cents.

WATERPROOF

Will be much worn again this fall, and on that account they laid in a large stock of all qualities.

IN

PLAIN AND CHECKERED FLANNELS

They have a larger assortment than any other establishment in the county.

They also offer extra bargains in bleached and unbleached

MUSLINS.

New Styles in

BLANKETS,

COVERLETS,

HOOP SKIRTS,

WOOLEN YARN

And all kinds of

NOTIONS,

AND LADIES

Dress Trimmings.

IN

FANCY GOODS

SUCH AS

BREASTPINS,

EARRINGS,

SLEEVE BUTTONS,

CHAINS, &C.,

They have received the most elegant styles, the like of which was never seen in this town.

If you see their stock in new styles in

MEN'S and BOYS' HATS,

and all kinds of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

you must surely think they mean business.

In Fancy and Plain

CASSIMERES,

CLOTH,

DOESKINS,

BEAVERS,

CHINCHILLAS,

They say without bragging that no one in the county is able to show a more select stock of

FINE STYLES,

and can offer them at

LOWER PRICES

than they do. Therefore they can guarantee whoever patronizes them that they can furnish a suit of clothing which can not be beat, either in cut or prices.

They can say again that they have the best cutter in this county, a gentleman who goes ahead with the fashion, and has practiced his trade for twenty years in first class merchant tailoring establishments in New York, Cleveland, and lately at Alliance, O. Their force of tailors and tailoresses are all schooled hands, as will be seen by the work they intend to turn out this fall. To keep their old customers and get new ones this firm has concluded to make suits to order

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

All wool cassimere suits they will now make for

$20

For which thirty dollars has to be paid elsewhere, and all wool black broadcloth suits for

$30

For which other houses charge $40. It would be advisable, and in fact it is to the interest of every one to price the goods and examine the stock of

SCHIFF & STEINFELD,

(Before purchasing elsewhere.)

BROADWAY,

NEW BRIGHTON.

sep29:1m.

New Advertisements.

RAILROADS.

PENN'A, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Aug. 30th, 1869, trains will leave Pittsburgh daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Mail, (Chicago Express) at 7.00 A. M.; Fast Line, at 12.00 M.; Fast Line, daily, at 3.30 P. M.; Day Express, daily, at 8.00 P. M.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Fast Line.	Fast Line.	Day Exp.
Pittsburgh	7.00AM	12.00M	3.30PM	8.00PM
Rochester	9.20	1.50	5.50	10.30
Beaver	9.55	2.25	6.25	11.05
Salem	10.45	3.05	7.05	11.45
Alliance	11.15	3.35	7.35	12.15AM
Canton	12.15PM	4.35	8.35	1.15
Massillon	1.00	5.00	9.00	2.00
Orrville	1.35	5.35	9.35	2.35
Wooster	2.00	5.55	9.55	3.00
Mansfield	2.50	6.30	10.30	3.45
Crestline	3.50	7.30	11.30	4.45
Bucyrus	4.20	8.00	12.00	5.15
Upper Sandusky	5.05	8.45	12.45AM	6.00
Findlay	6.20	9.55	1.55	7.15
Van Wert	7.10PM	10.50	2.50	8.05
Fort Wayne	8.30	12.15AM	4.15	9.25
Columbia	9.05	12.50	4.50	9.55
Warsaw	10.05	1.50	5.45	10.55
Plymouth	10.40	2.30	6.20	11.30
Valparaiso	11.30	3.30	7.10	12.20PM
Chicago	2.00AM	6.00AM	9.40PM	2.50

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp.
Chicago	9.30AM	9.30AM	9.00PM	10.00PM
Valparaiso	12.30	12.30	12.00AM	1.00AM
Plymouth	1.05	1.05	12.35	1.35
Warsaw	1.40	1.40	1.10	2.10
Columbia	2.30	2.30	1.50	2.50
Fort Wayne	3.45	3.45	3.05	4.00
Van Wert	5.20	5.20	4.40	5.35
Lima	6.30	6.30	5.45	6.45
Upper Sandusky	7.15	7.15	6.30	7.30
Bucyrus	8.00	8.00	7.15	8.15
Crestline	8.45	8.45	8.00	9.00
Mansfield	9.45	9.45	9.00	10.00
Wooster	10.30	10.30	9.45	10.45
Orrville	10.55	10.55	10.10	11.10
Massillon	11.30	11.30	10.45	11.45
Canton	12.00M	12.00M	11.15	12.15AM
Alliance	1.00PM	1.00PM	12.15PM	1.15
Salem	1.45	1.45	1.00	2.00
Rochester	2.30	2.30	1.45	2.45
Pittsburgh	4.00	4.00	3.15	4.15

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2.25 p. m.; New Castle, 3.05 p. m.; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7.15 a. m.; arrives at Youngstown, 10.40, N. Castle, 9.50 a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6.30 a. m; New Castle, 1.30 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10.10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 4.30 p. m; arrives New Castle, 7.05 p. m; Youngstown, 7.50 p. m.

F. H. MYERS *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Aug. 30th 1869, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	8.15AM	12.10PM	.....	3.35PM
Euclid Street	8.35	12.31	.....	3.46
Hudson	9.20	1.14	.....	4.28
Wellsville	11.00	2.18	.....	6.05
Bayard	11.22	2.43	.....	.....
Wellsville	11.45PM	3.05	.....	7.35AM
Hudson	3.44	6.50	.....	11.15
Euclid Street	4.40	7.36	.....	12.05
Cleveland	5.00	7.50	.....	12.30

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	.....	Accom
Wellsville	9.55AM	3.30PM	.....	.....
Bayard	10.25	4.35	.....	.....
Alliance	11.23	5.15	.....	7.35AM
Havenna	12.10PM	6.05	.....	8.15
Hudson	1.44	6.30	.....	8.55
Euclid Street	1.46	7.08	.....	9.26
Cleveland	2.00	7.30	.....	10.10

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's	*	Mail.	Accom
Bellair	5.45AM	7.25AM	1.15PM	4.30PM
Bridgeport	5.55	8.15	1.25	4.40
Steubenville	7.00	1.00	2.18	6.00
Wellsville	8.15	1.25PM	4.15	.....